

FOIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 42

2 March 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's Article on Disturbance in Africa [1 Mar]	A 1	1/A8
New U. Legate to UNESCO Departs for Post	A 3	1/A8
Briefs: Aeronautical Federation Official	A 3	1/A8

UNITED STATES

U.S. Senate Rejects Panama Canal Treaty Amendment	A 3	1/A8
U.S. Magazine Articles Criticize Concessions to USSR	A 4	1/A8

NORTH ASIA

Japanese-Common Market Officials Discuss Trade Relations	A 5	1/A10
Trade Protocol Signed With Mongolia	A 6	1/A11
Briefs: Japanese Visitors	A 6	1/A11

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Lao Leaders Receive PRC Ambassador Separately	A 6	1/A11
---	-----	-------

SOUTH ASIA

Dacca Mass Rally Welcomes Wang Ping-nan Delegation	A 7	1/A12
--	-----	-------

EUROPE

GDR Army Anniversary Reception Held by Embassy Attache	A 7	1/A12
SPRY Meeting Discusses Forthcoming Nonaligned Ministers' Meeting	A 7	1/A12
Austrian Paper Labels Security-Cooperation Meeting 'Bull Session'	A 8	1/A13
British MP's Condemn Soviet Hegemony in Africa	A 8	1/A13
French Communist Parties Denounce Soviet-U.S. Hegemonism	A 9	1/A14
M-L Party Resolution	A 10	1/B1
Italian Paper Warns of Soviet 'New-Type Imperialism'	A 10	1/B1
Norwegian Paper Denounces Soviet Activities in Svalbard Islands	A 11	1/B2
NCNA Reports Development of Norwegian M-L Party	A 11	1/B2
Sweden Protests Soviet Nuclear Submarines in Baltic	A 12	1/B3
Briefs: Exhibition-Lectures in Belgium; PRC Physicians Pled;	A 12	1/B3
Maltese Guests; Former Amsterdam Mayor; Turkish		
Seismological Delegation; Medical Delegation in		
Belgrade		

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Egyptian Petroleum Delegation Departs Taching for Shanghai	A 14	1/06
Rhodesian Troops Enter Botswana, Kill 17	A 14	1/06
Briefs: PRC-Liberia Relations Anniversary; Technicians Depart Sierra Leone; Somali, Syrian Students Visit; PRC-PHILY Relations Anniversary	A 15	1/06

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

PEOPLE'S DAILY Features Yeh Chien-ying Report [2 Mar]	D 1	1/07
Deputies Determined To Develop National Economy	D 1	1/07
Scientists To Advance Science, Technology	D 3	1/08
'Intellectuals' Discuss Activities	D 4	1/08
Air Force Deputies Hold Discussion Meeting 27 February	D 5	1/011
Tibetan Official Talks About His Past Mistakes	D 6	1/012
Brother of Last Chinese Emperor Attending NPC [AFP]	D 7	1/013
Teng Hsiao-ping's Wife, Other Women Attend NPC [AFP]	D 8	1/014

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Meetings Commemorate 28 February Taiwan Uprising	E 1	1/C1
Lo Jui-ching Honors Chou in LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Article [1 Mar]	E 2	1/C2
Press Marks Chou's Birthday	E 4	1/C4
Gang Scolded for Fallacy of Bourgeoisie Inside Party [KWANGMING DAILY 20 Feb]	E 5	1/C5
RED FLAG Commentary on Continuing Revolution [No 2]	E 8	1/C8
KWANGMING DAILY on Role of Technical Revolution [20 Feb]	E 9	1/C9
PEOPLE'S DAILY Praises Seventh Ministry of Machine Building [27 Feb]	E 11	1/C11
Chien Chi-kuang Identified as Textiles Industry Minister	E 12	1/C1 2
Gang's Vilification of Revolutionary, Li Ta-hao Refuted [KWANGMING DAILY 16 Feb]	E 12	1/C12
KWANGMING DAILY Discusses History of 1911 Revolution [16 Feb]	E 13	1/C13
PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for Learning From Malientao Granary [14 Feb]	E 15	1/C14
National Civil Aviation Conference Held 'Recent y'	E 16	1/D1
AFP Provides Background on Restored Peking Commander	E 17	1/D2
Mathematician Praised for 'Outstanding Contribution' [KWANGMING DAILY 16 Feb]	E 17	1/D3
New Student Enrollment System Demonstrates 'Superiority' [PEOPLE'S DAILY 19 Feb]	E 18	1/D4
Ministry of Culture Sponsors Movie Premiere	E 18	1/D4
Chinese Edition of 'Hamlet' Goes on Sale in Peking [AFP]	E 18	1/D4
Year's First Issue of Literary Bimonthly Published	E 19	1/D5
Ancient Book Showing Ties With Japan Discovered	E 19	1/D5
Northeast Provinces Prepare for Spring Planting	E 20	1/D5
Briefs: Railway Tunnel Water Leakage	E 20	1/D5

EAST REGION

Peasants Right To Criticize Cadres Confirmed in Anhwei	G 1	1/D7
Anhui County Corrects Rural Labor Problems	G 1	1/D7
Fukien Overseas Chinese Group To 'Resume' Activities	G 2	1/D8
Meeting To Mark Taiwan Uprising Held in Fukien	G 3	1/D8
Fairland Capital Construction Examined in Kiangsi	G 3	1/D8
Meeting in Kiangsi Marks Anniversary of Taiwan Uprising	G 5	1/D11
Kiangsi Hails Hua's Construction Industry Inscription	G 5	1/D11

Shanghai Academy of Sciences Reverses Gang's 'Verdicts'	Q 6	1/D12
Shanghai Naval Units Observe Mao Inspection Anniversary	Q 9	1/D12
Hua Inscription on Handicrafts Celebrated in Shanghai	Q 10	1/E2
Briefs: Anhwei NPC Delegates; Anhwei New Building Technique; Anhwei New Electronic Computer; Kiangsi Commerce; Kiangsi Electric Power Construction	Q 11	1/E3

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Briefs: Henan Winter Afforestation; Hunan Fish Production; Hupeh Cotton Procurement; Hupeh Prefectural Cadres Labor; Hupeh Militiamen Labor; Hupeh Railway Cadres; Hupeh NPC Delegates; Wuhan PLA Units Activities; Kwangsi Manure Collection; Kwangsi Rubber Production	H 1	1/E4
--	-----	------

SOUTHWEST REGION

Wu Hsiang-pi Opens Kweichow Farm Mechanization Meeting	J 1	1/E6
--	-----	------

NORTH REGION

SHANSI DAILY Comments on Cadres' Participation in Labor	K 1	1/E7
---	-----	------

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilungkiang Notes Achievements Marking NPC, CPCC	L 1	1/E8
Northeast Provinces Hold Industrial Meeting in Harbin	L 1	1/E8
Taching Scientist Discusses Oilfield work	L 3	1/E10
Public Health Vice Minister Attends Rally in Liaoning	L 3	1/E10
Briefs: Heilungkiang Officials Receive Youths; Liaoning Sea Transport	L 4	1/E11

NORTHWEST REGION

Kansu To Hold Provincial Education Conference	M 1	1/E12
Shensi Industrial Fronts Score 'Initial Success'	M 2	1/E13
Briefs: Ningxia Farming Conditions	M 2	1/E13

MAY 10 1978

THE 1978 REF 710 FBIS-CHI 8-42

FBIS-CHI-78-42
Thursday
2 March 1978
Vol 1 No 42

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Manoi which says . . ."

1. 2 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON DISTURBANCE IN AFRICA.

OW011620Y Peking NCNA in English 1918 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a Commentator's article today entitled "The Source of Disturbance in Africa." Excerpts from the article read:

Developments of the situation in Africa show that the fundamental contradictions in the area are intensified, that the Soviet Union and the United States are adopting different postures in contending for Africa, and that Soviet social-imperialism, colonialism of a new type, in particular, is becoming the main source of the disturbance in the continent.

A remarkable change in the situation in Africa in recent years is that when the old-line colonialists were forced to "withdraw" from their colonies amidst the raging national liberation movement, the Soviet social-colonialists landed themselves on this continent with an area of over 30 million square kilometres. All the serious disturbances in Africa in recent years, such as the Angolan incident in 1976, the Shaba incident in Zaire last year and the present war in the Horn of Africa, were caused by direct Soviet interference or created by it. According to a recent U.S. official announcement, there are 800 to 1,000 Soviet military advisers and 11,000 Cuban troops in this area and the number is increasing daily. It is estimated that the quantity of arms shipped to the Horn by the Soviet Union in the past year is bigger than that shipped by the United States in the past 30 years. Like a mirror, the Horn of Africa shows all the means taken by the Soviet Union for the control of Africa, means that are inconceivable to all honest people.

All kinds of weapons from tanks, aircraft, guns to SAM missiles are (provided) by the Soviet Union to provoke and support the wars in many places in Africa and conflicts among African countries. Apart from being a source for acquiring foreign exchange, the arms dumped in Africa by the new tsars are used to slaughter the African people and control the African countries.

The mercenaries dispatched by Moscow, including those recruited in Africa or other continents, have long occupied the land of African countries, invaded the territories of some countries and intervened in the disputes in some areas. A Kremlin directed bloody tragedy in which the Soviet Union hired and armed Cubans or Africans to fight Africans is being staged in turn in some African countries.

Making use of treaties or other excuses, Moscow has gained control of a number of important strategic areas in African countries, including harbours and military bases. Its "military assistance" has become a tool for subduing other countries and its "economic assistance" is a means for plundering local natural resources.

Moscow has repeatedly tried to overthrow the legal governments of some African countries and outrageously interfered in the internal affairs of other countries. Through the "KGB" and other means, it has reared pro-Soviet forces and organized fifth columns in many African states. Those who disobey will be attacked, overthrown or even murdered. The Soviet agencies abroad serve not only as intelligence stations but also as major bases for creating disturbance there.

Utilising some disputes left over by history among African countries and divergent opinions in their struggle, Moscow stirs up trouble and sows dissension among them. Furthermore, taking advantage of the national and tribal problems within a state and different political views, it supports one section in attacking another section so as to further its own interests. The new tsars have become the chief culprits disrupting unity in Africa, within independent African states and among liberation organizations.

Why has Moscow in recent years intensified its attacks on strategically situated African countries and regions by pouring in huge amounts of money, munitions and manpower or even frenziedly resorting to armed force?

The Soviet social-imperialist system itself and the swelling of its military strength determine that the Soviet Union must resort more and more to force and threat of force as the principal means of pushing its offensive strategy, and that its aggression and expansion abroad must be particularly frantic and adventurous. The Angolan and Shaba incidents and what happened in the Horn of Africa prove that Soviet social-colonialism relying on its modern "guns and swords" has stepped up its contention for hegemony in Africa. It has become a serious problem facing the African people and all justice-upholding countries and people.

Placing Africa in an important position in Kremlin's counter-revolutionary global strategy does not mean that there is any change in the strategic focus of its contention with the other superpower. On the contrary, it is an important move of Soviet rivalry for Europe. In the wake of the stalemate in Europe between the two armies poised against each other, the Soviet Union wants to strike first from the flanks of Europe. Africa is always a key point in the vital sea route of the Western countries. Africa, with its rich natural resources and its value as a major source of raw materials and a market for the Western countries, has long been coveted by the Soviet Union. By controlling Africa, the Soviet Union would obviously find itself in a superior position in its rivalry with the United States for domination of Europe and the whole world. But there is an argument in the West describing the Soviet action in Africa as only fishing in troubled waters without any fixed strategic target. This clearly does not conform with reality. The Soviet strategy of annexing or controlling newly independent African countries, seizing strategic areas in the continent and encircling Europe from its flanks, so as to bolster up its contention with the other superpowers is plain to everyone except the naive.

The appeasement trend and the spread of fear of the Soviet Union in the United States in recent years have whetted the Soviet greed for expansion. The seizure of strategically important Angola on the southern Atlantic coast by Soviet-paid mercenaries in 1976 was undoubtedly a grave act of the new tsars in their biggest armed expansion since their invasion of Czechoslovakia. Yet it was described lightly in the United States as a "stabilising influence" of the Soviet-paid mercenaries in Angola. This can only embolden the Soviet Union to step up its aggressive deployment in Africa.

The Soviet theory on African countries' "alliance with the Soviet Union" is synonymous with Soviet control and infiltration.

In recent years more and more African people are incensed and shocked by the Soviet evil deeds in Africa. They have become aware that under the honeyed words of "not seeking self-interests" and "coincidence" of Soviet-African interests, the Soviet Union is selling arms, dunning for repayment of debt, occupying bases, demanding special privileges, acting as overlord, dispatching troops and advisers and playing the role of warmonger.

Today people can sneer at the allegation that the interests of Soviet social-imperialism "coincide" with those of the African people.

Moscow's rabid expansion and perverse actions in Africa have infuriated and awakened the African people to oppose it. The developments in Egypt, Sudan, Zaïre and Somalia have fully demonstrated the lofty and indomitable spirit of the great African people and people of other Third World countries to safeguard their national independence and national dignity. The African people have gradually realized that the struggle against Soviet social-imperialism, is indivisible from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, white racism and Zionism. The voice against superpower interference, particularly demanding the expulsion of the Soviet Union from Africa is resounding throughout the continent today. This is an important sign of the new awakening of Africa and the sure guarantee of Africa standing up and advancing on the road of independent development.

To rid themselves of the shackles of colonialism, 500 million African people have advanced wave upon wave and paid a heavy price in blood not for the new masters to fetter Africa once again. It can be expected that the course to be traversed by social-colonialism from the beginning to complete collapse will be much shorter than that traversed by colonialism. Over a 100 years had passed from the middle of the nineteenth century when the Western colonialists invaded and carved up Africa on a large scale to the middle of the twentieth century when its complete collapse began. But in barely 20 years after Soviet social-colonialism wormed its way into Africa, it is meeting with tough resistance from the African countries. Time has changed and the level of consciousness, organization and self-defence capability of the African people has risen. From the coast of the Red Sea to the banks of the Congo River, the death knell for Soviet social-colonialism is being tolled.

NEW DELEGATE TO UNESCO DEPARTS FOR POST

OW020653Y Peking NCNA in English 1830 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--Chien Li-jen [6929 2621 0088], China's newly-appointed permanent delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, left for Paris by air this evening for his post.

BRIEFS

AERONAUTICAL FEDERATION OFFICIAL--Peking, 19 Feb--Treasurer of the International Aeronautical Federation George Alfred Lloyd wound up his visit to China, and left here today. Mr Lloyd arrived here on February 15 as a guest of the Chinese People's Aviation Sports Federation. During his stay in China, he was a guest of honour at a reception given by the host federation, which was attended by Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and Han Ming-yang, vice-president and secretary general of the host federation. He also toured places of historical interest. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW]

UNITED STATES

U.S. SENATE REJECTS PANAMA CANAL TREATY AMENDMENT

OW011744Y Peking NCNA in English 1727 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate on February 27 rejected 55-34 an amendment to the new Panama Canal treaties, according to a report from Washington.

Sponsored by opponents of the treaties, the amendment seeks to prolong U.S. military presence in the Canal Zone until 2020 instead of 2000 as provided for in the treaties.

On February 22, the Senate, which began debate on the new canal treaties on February 8, turned down a proposal on the procedure of the deliberation of the treaties by a vote of 67-30. The debate is still in progress at present. The new Panama Canal treaties were signed in Washington last September 7 by Panamanian head of government Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Carter. Panama officially ratified them through a referendum last October 23.

Reports from Panama indicate that the government and people of that country are much concerned about the fate of the treaties in the U.S. Senate. The Students' Federation of Panama had this to say in a declaration: "All patriotic forces in Panama are unanimous in demanding that the U.S. Senate ratify the new canal treaties as they are, which were signed by the chief executives of both countries on September 7 (last year) and approved by a national referendum in our country."

U.S. MAGAZINE ARTICLE CRITICIZES CONCESSIONS TO USSR

CW011950Y Peking NCHA in English 1813 GMT 1 Mar 78 ON

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--In the face of the Soviet aggressive posture, political weakness shown by the U.S. will encourage the Soviet Union to be more unscrupulous. This is the view held by two articles published in the latest issue of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. The articles were written by Robin Knight of the journal's bureau in the Soviet Union and its Deputy Editor Joseph Fromm respectively.

Robin Knight wrote in his article that of late, "a new factor in influencing the Kremlin's approach to detente has surfaced: a growing conviction among Soviet leaders that the administration in Washington is weak". For instance, it is unable "even to counter Soviet-Cuban moves in Africa". It says: "Moscow now seems to have concluded that President Carter is unable to match his tough talk with tough action abroad." "It is what is seen as Carter's political weakness that encourages the Kremlin to adopt a more aggressive posture in world affairs. This in turn imposes further strains on detente," it adds.

It notes: "Nowhere is this aggressiveness more evident than in the latest Soviet moves in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks." The Soviet Union complains about the slow progress of the talks, it says, "but Moscow's strategy in attempting to break the impasse is anything but conciliatory. In mid-February, the newspaper PRAVDA published a rare full-page editorial on SALT, with this uncompromising message: Concessions by the U.S., not the Soviet Union, were imperative if there is to be an arms agreement."

The article points out: "While the White House has warned of the potentially dangerous consequences of what Russia is doing in Ethiopia, it is noted in Moscow that American officials have carefully avoided any linkage between the Ethiopia-Somalia war and the SALT negotiations." "Detente, as defined in Moscow", it notes, "allows the Kremlin to enjoy the benefits of arms agreements and access to Western technology without restricting its freedom to challenge the U.S. by all means, short of nuclear war."

Fromm's article emphatically refers to domestic dissatisfaction with the weakness of the administration's current policy toward the Soviet Union.

1. 2 Mar 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It says: "There is a widespread impression in Washington that the administration has not yet devised a coherent strategy for dealing with the Soviets. In theory, detente, as defined by Carter, is a complex relationship that combines competition with cooperation. But in actual practice, critics claim, the United States is preoccupied with cooperation while the Soviets concentrate on competition."

It says that there are people in Washington who hold that "the Russians and Cubans got away with their intervention in Angola as a result of American passivity. If they score another success in Ethiopia, again due to our passivity, they will become bold enough to confront us with ever more dangerous challenges in the future."

The article criticized the U.S. administration for its repeated concessions to the Soviet Union in the SALT negotiations. It notes: "The Soviets are pushing ahead with a massive military buildup across the board with these three goals in mind: Superiority over the U.S. in strategic nuclear weapons, expansion of already significant superiority in conventional strength in Europe, and a capability to intervene in crisis spots anywhere." Yet Washington, the article continues, still regards a new strategic-arms-limitation-treaty as the "centerpiece of detente". The restraints of the U.S. "have had little visible effect on the Kremlin", the article says, adding that a warning can now be heard: "We can make no further concessions. In fact, we may already have gone too far."

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE-COMMON MARKET OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE RELATIONS

OW11420Y Peking NCNA in English 1352 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--It is important for Japan, the Common Market and the United States to promote mutual cooperation for global economic stability through close consultations, said Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda when he met Knud Borge Andersen, president of the Council of Ministers of the European Common Market and Danish foreign minister, in Tokyo yesterday, according to a KYODO report.

Fukuda said that Japan is doing its best to correct its current trade imbalance with the European Common Market. The visit by Andersen would promote understanding between the two sides, he said.

Andersen said that he came to Japan to pave the way for Japanese-Common Market trade talks in the future. He expressed the hope that Japan will cooperate with the Common Market to correct the trade imbalance. The Common Market plans to expand its exports rather than restrict imports to bridge the trade gap, he added.

Meeting Andersen yesterday, Japanese External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba said that Japan is ready to wrap up its current trade negotiations with the Common Market and issue a joint communique. Japan fully understood the problems facing the EEC countries and would try to work out some sort of trade concessions, he said.

Andersen arrived in Tokyo on February 27 for a three-day visit.

Since early 60s, Japan has maintained favourable balance in its trade with the Common Market. Its export surplus has been snowballing since 1973.

According to Nihon Keizai Shimbun, it reached 1,900 million U.S. dollars in 1974, totalled 4,100 million dollars in 1976 and was estimated at over 5,000 million dollars last year. Last January, the excess of export reached 248 million dollars, nearly 50 per cent more than January last year. The newspaper said that taking into account the total two-way trade amount, the rate of Japanese export surplus with the Common Market is far bigger than that with the United States, as Japan had a surplus of some 5,000 million dollars in its two-way trade with the Common Market in 1977 which stood at 12,900 million dollars.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

OW011422Y Peking NCNA in English 1358 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--A protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1978 was signed between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic here today.

Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony and, prior to the ceremony, met Mongolian Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade D. Tserensamba and all members of the Mongolian Government trade delegation led by him.

The protocol was signed by Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Vice-Minister Tserensamba on behalf of their respective governments. L. Chuluunbaatar, Mongolian Ambassador to China, was present at the ceremony.

Delegation leader Tserensamba arrived here by train on February 27.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE VISITORS--Peking, 22 Feb--Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with Mr Ryoichi Tosaka, leading member of the "Soviet Affairs Survey Centre" of Japan, and his party. After the meeting, Chang Hsiang-shan gave a banquet in honour of the Japanese guests. The guests arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

LAO LEADERS RECEIVE PRC AMBASSADOR SEPARATELY

OW011646Y Peking NCNA in English 1552 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--Khamtai Siphandon, vice-premier and minister of national defence; Khamsouk Kedla, vice-chairman of the Supreme People's Council, and Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government, recently received Chinese Ambassador to Laos Hsu Huang on separate occasions. The meetings proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

1. 2 Mar 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AREA

SOUTH ASIA

DACCA MASS RALLY WELCOMES WANG PING-NAN DELEGATION

OW011650Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--More than 1,000 people of various circles in Dacca held a rally in the Ramna Park yesterday in welcome of the visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Wang Ping-nan. The rally was sponsored by Bangladesh-China Friendship Society.

Mirza Gholam Hafiz, president of the friendship society, spoke at the rally. After giving an account of the traditional friendship between the peoples of Bangladesh and China, he said that in the past two years and more, the friendly relations between Bangladesh and China have been strengthened and developed as a result of the common efforts made by the governments of the two countries. He expressed the conviction that the friendship between the two peoples will be further strengthened day by day.

He warmly praised the great achievements made by the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

In his speech, Wang Ping-nan said the industrious and brave people of Bangladesh have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. In recent years, they have displayed a lofty spirit of patriotism in their struggle against hegemonism and foreign aggression and have made arduous efforts for developing their national economy and culture. The Chinese people, he said, will continue to firmly support the Bangladesh people in their just struggle and be friendly with them from generation to generation.

EUROPE

GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION HELD BY EMBASSY ATTACHE

OW020637Y Peking NCNA in English 1401 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--Wolfgang Uhlstein, military, naval and air attache to the embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Peking, and Mrs. Uhlstein gave a cocktail party here this afternoon to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the GDR National People's Army.

Attending the party were Fu Chung-pi, commander of Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chai Cheng-wen, Li Man-tsun and Hsiang Chung-pu, leading members of departments concerned. Military attaches to embassies of various countries here and their wives were also present. GDR Ambassador to China Helmut Liebermann and Mrs. Liebermann were present.

SPRY MEETING DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING NONALIGNED MINISTER'S MEETING

OW021047Y Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Yugoslav Federal Presidency held its 94th session here today under the chairmanship of its Vice-President Stevan Doronjski, according to a TANJUG report.

1. 2 Mar 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The session discussed the programme for the preparatory work of the Yugoslav delegation to the foreign ministers' meeting of the non-aligned countries scheduled to open here this July.

It held that the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting will be an important event for strengthening the activity of the non-aligned countries. It stressed the importance of Yugoslavia's increasingly active work in strengthening the unity of the non-aligned movement and the active role of the movement in solving major international issues.

The session also stressed "the need for the non-aligned countries to contribute to the settlement of current conflicts among a number of non-aligned countries and help them find solutions to their problems."

It approved the report made by Doronjski on his visits to Burma, Indonesia, Nepal and India, pointing out that "these visits have strengthened and enriched Yugoslavia's all-round cooperation with these countries."

AUSTRIAN PAPER LABELS SECURITY-COOPERATION MEETING 'BULL SESSION'

OW281306Y Peking NCNA in English 1254 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Vienna, 27 Feb (NSINHUA)--The follow-up Conference on European Security and Cooperation is a bull session which makes empty promises, declares the Austrian paper VOLKSBLATT today in a commentary. It says that people in the West who tried to console and deceive themselves have described the follow-up conference as "disappointing but not fruitless". "People can hardly expect any results from the Belgrade conference," it asserts.

The commentary asks: In fact of the Soviet expansionist policy, especially in Africa, should people cherish any illusion about the naked Soviet militarist domination and aggressive power politics? Obviously, many Westerners do not realize that the Helsinki Conference, the loans amounting to billions of dollars which the West granted to the Soviet Union to boost its frenzied military buildup while carrying out the 'detente' policy, and the wheat sales (to the Soviet Union), mean "a victory for the Soviet 'detente' strategy and reflect the weakness of the West," it states.

The commentary points out that the object of the Soviet strategic plan is disintegration of the Western countries, and the Helsinki Conference is but a component part of that plan.

BRITISH MP'S CONDEMN SOVIET HEGEMONY IN AFRICA

OW211656Y Peking NCNA in English 1606 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 1 Mar (NSINHUA)--Speaking to newsmen at the airport here yesterday, British Conservative Members of Parliament Julian Amery and Winston Churchill condemned the Soviet Union for trying to establish hegemony in the Horn of Africa.

Amery pointed out that the Russian imperialists are "a new imperialism...concerned only with establishing Russian hegemony in the Horn of Africa". He noted: "We regard this Russian aggression as a danger not only to Somalia but it could also have very serious consequences for the whole of industrial Europe and the world at large". He said that he admired Somalia's stiff resistance to the imperialist policies of the Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa.

Churchill said that Britain was deeply concerned at the massive build-up of Russian military power in the Horn of Africa by which it intends to invade Somalia. He pointed out that Somalia, as a Third World country, cannot face alone the armed might of Russia and its allies.

He added that the dangerous situation in the Horn of Africa threatens the whole world. The Russians intend to impose a new colonial status on the countries in the Horn of Africa by force.

Churchill called on the Western European countries to recognize not only their interest but also their duties and obligations towards Third World countries to enable them to live independently and not under this intolerable Russian military pressure.

The British parliamentary delegation led by Julian Amery left here yesterday upon concluding a five-day visit to Somalia.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTIES DENOUNCE SOVIET-U.S. HEGEMONISM

OW011356Y Peking NCNA in English 1330 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union is the arch-criminal for worsening the situation in the Horn of Africa, pointed out the Revolutionary Communist Party of France (Marxist-Leninist) and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France in a joint statement today.

The statement carried in the French paper L'HUMANITE ROUGE says that the two parties' political bureaus hold that "the increasingly aggravating situation in the Horn of Africa is causing very grave concern here over world peace."

It says that the territorial conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia is a problem left over by colonialism. It can be settled through discussions and peaceful negotiations. There is no need for the two brotherly peoples to go to war against each other. However, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are unwilling to see things settled in this way. "They try to exploit the situation there to safeguard or expand their influence and position in the region which is of great strategic interest in their pursuance for world hegemony," the statement says.

It stresses that "the Soviet Union has again revealed its particular aggressiveness. It is primarily responsible for aggravating the conflict." "It attempts to fill in the blank after U.S. imperialism is driven off from Ethiopia," the statement says, adding that "Russian social-imperialism has dispatched there its economic and military advisers, soldiers and mercenaries from Cuba and other satellite countries."

The statement says that "Africa is of great interest for Russian social-imperialism. It is a source of raw materials vital to the economy of Europe. Most of the shipments of petroleum from the Middle East to Europe are transported along the coast of the continent. For Brezhnev, to make the continent under his control is an important step to conquer Europe which is the principal target in its rivalry with U.S. imperialism." "This is also the cause for Russian social-imperialism's previous aggressions against Angola and Zaire and its manoeuvre to divide the national liberation movements in southern Africa."

"The United States, unwilling to be pushed out, is doing every intrigue behind the scene to defend its imperialist interests in the region," it adds.

I. 2 Mar 78

A 10

PRG
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The statement concludes that the Revolutionary Communist Party of France (Marxist-Leninist) and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France "condemn the superpowers for their activities in Africa and all over the world," and "call on French working people and all the anti-imperialist people to take steps to support for the just cause of the people of countries in the Horn of Africa in their struggle against the aggressive activities of the superpowers, particularly Russian social-imperialism."

M-L Party Resolution

OW241100Y Peking NCNA in English 0926 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Paris, 23 Feb (HSINHUA)--"Relying on the theory of the three worlds formulated by Mao Tse-tung, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France considers that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the two biggest international exploiters and oppressors," says a resolution adopted at the party's third congress.

Carried in the latest semimonthly supplement of L'HUMANITE ROUGE, the resolution "on the struggle against the two superpowers and the danger of war" appeals to "all the workers to fight against the two superpowers which are preparing for the war, in particular the most aggressive: Russian social-imperialism."

It notes: "The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France should prepare the working class and the people for a new world war. If this war breaks out before the revolution takes place in our country, the party should be prepared to assume the leadership of the struggle for the defence of national independence."

The resolution points out that the current tasks of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France are: To educate the proletariat and people of France in understanding the nature of the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, and "to organize the struggle against sham detente, the spirit of capitulation, submission and compromise".

ITALIAN PAPER WARNS OF SOVIET 'NEW-TYPE IMPERIALISM'

OW271552Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Soviet intervention in Africa indicates that it is a "new-type imperialism", points out the Italian paper IL POPOLO in a recent article.

Entitled "New-Type Imperialism", the article says that "the objective of the Soviet operation (in Africa) is particularly ambitious. On the one hand, it is connected with the expansion of the Soviet presence in the vital oil routes and of the scheme to control these routes. On the other hand, it is also connected with the restoration of the lost (Soviet) influence in Egypt and the re-establishment of the great design of the bridge-head. Thus, the Soviet Union is a 'new-type imperialism' both ideologically and strategically. It is a certainty that the Soviet Union wants to encircle the West, the essential objective of the Russians in history."

The article says that the Soviet Union will join the ranks of the oil-importing countries in 10 to 15 years, according to a latest U.S. analysis. That is why the Soviet Union has been active in African countries around the problem of the source of oil supply, and has carried out strict surveillance over the Middle East countries, especially the Arabian Peninsula.

I. 2 Mar 78

A 11

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

According to the Italian paper IL MATTINO, Commander of NATO in southern Europe Harold Shear said in an interview in Naples that the Soviets transported large quantities of military materials to the Horn of Africa not only by ships from the Black Sea to the Red Sea through the Dardanelles Strait and the Suez Canal, but also through the routes linking its Far East harbours as well as by air. The Soviet influence in the Horn of Africa will be a threat to the vital tanker routes of the NATO countries. He said that NATO should not disregard the increasing Soviet influence in the Horn of Africa. He also called attention to the fact that more than 20 Soviet warships are operating in the region, most of which are in the Red Sea and nearby waters.

NORWEGIAN PAPER DENOUNCES SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN SVALBARD ISLANDS

OM281706Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 28 Feb 78 OM

[Text] Stockholm, 27 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Norwegian paper KLASSKAMPEN (CLASS STRUGGLE) denounced in an editorial on February 24 Soviet provocation in the Norwegian Svalbard Islands. The editorial says that before Christmas the Soviet Union lodged a protest with Norway against its draft regulations on hunting and fishing in the Svalbard region. The allegation is that the draft "is an encroachment on Soviet rights".

It continues that the protest contained nothing new on the part of the new tsars in the Kremlin. Last summer, soon after the Norwegian Government decided to establish a fishing zone around the Svalbard Islands, Moscow raised a similar protest and threatened to take "due measures" "to protect Soviet interests".

The editorial quotes former Governor of the Svalbard Islands Eldring as saying that since 1973, the Soviet Union had set up on the islands a base equipped with helicopters like those used by Soviet troops. The Soviet military could install arms on these helicopters at any time. These helicopters often landed at will in violation of related Norwegian stipulations.

The editorial states that the Soviet protest, like its consistent provocations in the northern area, was an act of provocation. The (Paris) treaty on the Svalbard Islands stipulates that Norway retains absolute sovereignty over the islands. The Soviet Union, however, has attempted to control them by way of "sharing the sovereignty" over these islands. This is a link in its overall military strategy for invading Europe. The Soviet Union has also tried to manoeuvre Norway into acknowledging its "special position" on Svalbard.

In conclusion, the editorial says that as Norway and the Soviet Union are going to negotiate about the Svalbard issue in Oslo next week, Norway should make efforts to safeguard its sovereignty over the islands.

NCNA REPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF NORWEGIAN H-L PARTY

OM231722Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 23 Feb 78 OM

[Text] Stockholm 22 Feb (HSINHUA)--"The balance of strength between Norway's revolutionary forces and revisionist elements has undergone a change favourable to the revolutionary forces headed by the Workers Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway," said Paul Steigen, chairman of the party, according to an Oslo report.

Addressing a rally marking the fifth anniversary of the founding of the party on February 18, Steigen said: "Facts show that the Workers Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway is the leader of the struggle of the Norwegian working class." He noted that the party was founded and developed in difficult conditions. He called on the Norwegian working class to get united to carry on the struggle.

Referring to current international events, he said that "the war being waged by the Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa is bound to arouse the opposition of all genuine anti-imperialist champions." "The Soviet Union is trying to seize a foothold in the Red Sea area so as to control the sea routes to Europe," he added. He stressed the importance of giving the broadest support to the African people's struggle against super-power intervention. "The Soviet Union get out of the Horn of Africa," he demanded.

He also noted the "great importance of Chairman Mao Tsetung's theory of the differentiation of the three worlds" for following present-day world developments and for mobilizing the working class and popular masses of Norway to fight against preparations being made by the two superpowers to launch another world war. "The most important thing is to expose the Soviet Union", he declared, "for it is the most vigorous instigator of the war."

In conclusion he said that the Workers Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway should not rest on its oars with respect to its work in the past five years. "We pledge ourselves to redouble our efforts in the next five years to strive for still greater achievements," he declared.

SWEDEN PROTESTS SOVIET NUCLEAR SUBMARINES IN BALTIC

OM011748Y Peking NCHA in English 1602 GMT 1 Mar 78 CW

[Text] Stockholm, 1 Mar (REUTERS)--The Swedish Government has lodged a protest with the Soviet Government against the presence of six Soviet nuclear-armed submarines in the Baltic, thereby posing a grave threat to the security of Sweden, according to the press here. The protest was made when Leif Leifland, secretary of state of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, summoned Mikhail Yakovlev, Soviet ambassador to Sweden, to his office yesterday. Leifland pointed out that the Swedish Government is very uneasy and worried about superpower nuclear weapons closing in on Sweden. Sweden does not want to see the presence of nuclear weapons in an area adjacent to it.

The Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER in a short commentary today said that "Sweden has every justification to react" to Soviet deploying nuclear weapons at places close to it. The comment noted that Brezhnev advocates "detente" and "peace", but "nuclear-armed submarines are no symbol of peace".

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION, LECTURES IN BELGIUM--Brussels, 27 Feb--An exhibition and lectures on China were held here under the joint auspices of the Administration of the Commune of Jett, Brussels, and the Belgium-China Association from February 11 to February 26. Its opening ceremony was attended by Leon Defosset, minister of posts and telecommunications and Brussels affairs; Robert Hamaide, chairman of the Belgium-China Association; Jean Louis Tys, mayor of the Commune of Jett; and Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Huan Hsiang. They all spoke about their ardent hopes to develop the friendship between the people of the two countries and to strengthen mutual understanding. Several thousand people visited the exhibition. The Belgium-China Association also organized recently a "cultural week-end on China" in Ronnelles and an exhibition of Chinese stamps and photos in Ath, both in Hainaut Province. [Peking NCHA in English 1649 GMT 27 Feb 78 CW]

PHO PHYSICIANS METED--Peking, 21 Feb--Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted here this evening Professor Engelhardt, director of the Frankfurt University Clinic, and Mrs Engelhardt, Professor Eichler, director of the Orthopaedic Clinic, Wiesbaden, and Mrs Eichler. Present on the occasion were Chang Ju-kuang, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and concurrently director of the Health Department under PLA General Logistics Department, and Huang Shu-tse, vice-minister of public health. The hosts and guests had a friendly conversation. The visitors arrived in Peking yesterday as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1631 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW]

MALTESE GUESTS--Peking, 19 Feb--Ma Ching, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Carmel S. Consiglio, assistant general-secretary of the Maltese General Workers Union, and Charles Mizzzi, manager of Union Press and president of the Malta-China Friendship Society. Peng Ti, a leading member of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, was present. The Maltese guests arrived in Peking this afternoon at the invitation of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1642 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW]

FORMER AMSTERDAM MAYOR--Peking, 18 Feb--Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and hosted a dinner in honour of Ivo Samkalden, former Mayor of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and Mrs Samkalden today. They had a friendly conversation. Dutch Ambassador to China J. Dolleman and Mrs Dolleman were among the guests at the dinner. Also present was Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The couple arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1533 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW] Peking, 20 Feb--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here today with Ivo Samkalden, former mayor of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and Mrs Samkalden. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW]

TURKISH SEISMOLOGICAL DELEGATION--Peking, 27 Feb--Yu Wen, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of sciences, met and gave a dinner here today for a seismological delegation from Turkey led by Nihat Kumbasar, president of the Istanbul Technical University. The meeting and the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Turkish Ambassador to China Adnan Bulak was present at the dinner. The Turkish guests arrived here on February 25 on a study mission at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1826 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW]

MEDICAL DELEGATION IN BELGRADE--Belgrade, 24 Feb--A Chinese medical delegation led by Chi Chung-pu, president of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, arrived here today to pay a goodwill visit to this country at the invitation of the Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare. The five-member delegation was greeted at the airport by Slobodan Penesic, vice-president of the Federal Committee. Chinese Ambassador Chang Hui-feng was also present to greet the delegation. The delegation was received on the same day by Zora Tomic, president of the Federal Committee, in a very friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0946 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW]

I. 2 Mar 78

A 14

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPTIAN PETROLEUM DELEGATION DEPARTS TACHING FOR SHANGHAI

OWO21014V Peking NCHA in English 0702 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Harbin, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, Egyptian minister of industry, oil and mines, his wife and the Egyptian petroleum delegation he is leading wound up their visit to Harbin and Taching and left Taching for Shanghai by train yesterday. They are accompanied by Tou Ping-wen, a deputy departmental director of the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries.

The delegation arrived in Harbin from Peking on February 26 and was welcomed at a banquet given in the evening by Chen Chien-fei, vice-chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The Egyptian guests visited the Harbin woolen mill and toured the city.

In its three-day visit to Taching, starting from February 27, the delegation inspected both production and scientific research units and visited the Taching general petro-chemical works, the exhibition hall of the late labour hero Wang Chin-hai and farming areas. The guests also had extensive contacts and friendly conversations with oil workers and technicians.

RHODESIAN TROOPS ENTER BOTSWANA, KILL 17

OW281928Y Peking NCHA in English 1824 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Gaborone, 28 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Botswana Government today strongly denounced the forces of the racist Smith regime for killing 15 soldiers of the Botswana Defence Force and two civilians within the territory of Botswana. It also announced its decision to close the Botswana border post with Rhodesia at Kazungula.

In a statement to the National Assembly which is now in session, Vice-President Quett K.J. Masire said: "It is with deep sorrow that I have to inform this honourable house of the death of 15 of our young soldiers near Lesoma, which is about 13 kilometres from Kazungula, yesterday. Eight others were injured, of whom three are in a critical condition, and seven are still missing. Two civilians were also killed." He added: "30 soldiers were sent in 3 vehicles from Kazungula to investigate a report that a large number of Rhodesian soldiers, predominantly white, had been seen in the area." "Our soldiers did not come across any Rhodesian soldiers where they were reported to be. On their return to Kazungula along the main Nata-Kazungula road about 1 kilometre from the Botswana-Rhodesia border, they were ambushed by members of the Rhodesian security forces while travelling in their vehicles," he said. "As a result of the attack, the 3 vehicles were destroyed by fire. Some of the survivors managed to return on foot to Kazungula. Reinforcements were sent to recover the remaining wounded and the dead."

"Subsequent reports say that a large number of Rhodesian troops have been moved to the Rhodesian side of the border at Kazungula today and the situation is extremely tense," he added.

The vice-president stressed: "This is the act of an insane regime which is purporting to negotiate a peaceful settlement in Salisbury while its agents are massacring nationals of the neighbouring countries in those countries." In conclusion, he said: "As an immediate measure, we have decided to close the border post on our border with Rhodesia at Kasungula."

BRIEFS

PRC-LIBERIA RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY--Peking, 18 Feb--Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Wang Jen-san held a reception yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Liberia, according to a report from Monrovia. Present at the reception were Siafa Sherman, acting foreign minister of Liberia; James Phillips Jr., minister of finance; Estrada Bernard, minister of labour, youth and sports; A.B. Tolbert, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and other high-ranking government officials and other friends. Both the Chinese ambassador and the Liberian acting foreign minister proposed toasts to the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between the governments and people of China and Liberia. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Peking NCHA in English 1526 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW]

TECHNICIANS DEPART SIERRA LEONE--Freetown, 27 Feb--A Chinese technical team left here for home yesterday upon the completion of two bridges on the Mange and Kambia Highway in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leonean Minister of Works E.J. Kargbo on February 24 received leader of the Chinese team Cheng Chih-hsien and the team's chief engineer Hsiang Kuang-hu. He conveyed the good sentiments of President Siaka Stevens, Vice-President S.I. Koroma and Prime Minister C.A. Kamara-Taylor to all team members for their wonderful work in the construction of the two highway bridges. Economic counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Sierra Leone Hu Wei-hsin was present on the occasion. Sung Chao-i, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, gave a reception here on February 21 in honour of the departing Chinese engineers and technicians. [Text] [Peking NCHA in English 1536 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW]

SOMALI, SYRIAN STUDENTS VISIT--Changsha, 16 Feb--Two exchange students, one from Somalia and the other from Syria, are widely lauded in Shaoshan, birthplace of Chairman Mao, for their brave rescue of a drowning 6-year-old Chinese boy. On Monday evening, Shang Tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, met the 2 students and other exchange students. He warmly praised the lofty qualities of the two who risked their lives to save someone else. He lauded their friendship towards the Chinese people. [Peking NCHA in English 1239 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW]

PRC-YEMEN RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY--Aden, 19 Feb--Huang Shih-hsieh, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Yemen, gave a banquet here today in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and this country. Present on the occasion were Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Salih Muti'; Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Construction Muhammad Awad and Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health Awadh Aisa Dung. Foreign Minister Muti' and Ambassador Huang Shih-hsieh proposed toasts to the consolidation and development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Peking NCHA in English 1208 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW]

PEOPLE'S DAILY FEATURES YEH CHIEN-YING REPORT

OW020203Y Peking NCNA in English 0152 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Peking press review]

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking papers today frontpage the news of Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying delivering the report on the revision of the constitution of the People's Republic of China at yesterday's plenary meeting of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

On the upper right-hand corner of the front page, the PEOPLE'S DAILY prints a large photograph showing Executive Chairmen of the Presidium Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing and Soong Ching Ling on the rostrum at yesterday's meeting.

Beneath the photograph the PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a news feature of deputies from all walks of life to the Fifth NPC voicing their determination to accelerate the accomplishment of the country's projected goal of modernization.

The paper devotes the upper half of the fourth page to four photographs. The first gives a full view of yesterday's plenary meeting. The second shows the deputies greeting Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's report on the revision of the constitution with a standing ovation. The third and the fourth show respectively deputies to the NPC and members of the CPPCC National Committee filing into the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Peking press today continues to carry articles to mark the forthcoming 80th anniversary of Premier Chou En-lai's birth. The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes its entire second page to reminiscences of Premier Chou by Peng Shao-hui, Hsia Yen and Chao Pu-chu.

DEPUTIES DETERMINED TO DEVELOP NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW010844Y Peking NCNA in English 0819 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--Greatly inspired by Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report on the work of the government, deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress expressed determination and confidence in speeding up the development of the national economy.

Deputies from the Kailuan Coal Mines, China's biggest coal field, cited their own experience to show the feasibility in top speed development. During the fourth five-year plan period, the miners doubled the designed output of this 100-year old coal centre. A strong earthquake devastated the mines in July 1976. Some people outside China said that "Kailuan is wiped off the map" or "restoration will take at least 20 years." However, it took the hard-working miners only 17 months to bring production back to the pre-quake level. They have now set a new goal for this year--double the 1977 output.

Yin Chi-chang, Kailuan's chief-geologist, told fellow deputies at a group discussion: "We are determined to make greater achievements. By 1985, we will achieve mechanization in extraction, automation or semi-automation in haulage, dressing, transport and loading, with electronic control and a high level of concentration in production."

Deputies from industrial, agricultural, commercial, transport and other units held particularly heated discussions on the draft outline of the ten year plan for the development of the national economy put forward by Premier Hua. They said: "The draft outline presents us with a real challenge. But we are confident that the grand plan will be realized, as we have the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao's great banner, the superior socialist system, a material foundation built through economic construction over the past 20 years and more, and rich experience in work, both positive and negative."

The deputies said: "Chairman Hua has further detailed the grand plan drawn by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Chairman Hua has given us the order to mobilize and we must respond immediately." On the evening of the day the report was made quite a few deputies wrote or telephoned their units to relay the guide-lines of the ten-year plan and urge for a quick upsurge in production.

Wang Chung-lun, a model worker and vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest metallurgical base, said at a group meeting that his company failed to fulfill the state production plan for three years running due to the gang of four's sabotage. After the smashing of the gang the enthusiasm of the iron and steel workers rose and their 1977 production targets for such major products as steel, steel bloom and rolled steel were overfulfilled.

He said: "Last year we made 1,100 technical innovations, some of which reached advanced world levels. We must further heighten our revolutionary spirit, dare to think, to speak out and to act, introduce new techniques, and organize a still bigger leap forward in iron and steel production."

In his report, Premier Hua Kuo-feng once again emphasized learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. Output of crude oil in the Taching oilfield is now increasing at an average annual rate of 28 per cent and total grain output of Tachai last year averaged one ton per person. Many deputies said that following Taching and Tachai is the only correct way to develop China's industrial and agricultural production at high speed. They said: "If they can do it, we can too."

Huang Jung, a deputy from the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, said: "Carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in learning from Taching, we have, during the past ten years, built modern and large-scale iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer and machine building industries. By learning from Tachai, we have won self-sufficiency in grain and provided the state with large amounts of agricultural and side-line products such as sugar and bast fibres. Our success convinced us that we should make bigger efforts in learning from Taching and Tachai in the days to come."

In their discussions the deputies warmly responded to Premier Hua Kuo-feng's call on launching socialist emulation drives and mobilizing the masses to bring about a new high tide of learning from and overtaking the advanced and helping the less advanced. They considered this the best way of developing the national economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results. At the National Learn-From-Taching Conference last year, Shantung and Szechwan provinces challenged each other to an emulation campaign. Helping and learning from each other, the two provinces all registered a 20 per cent increase in industrial output value last year and won good harvests despite natural adversities. Deputies from the two provinces all agreed to carry on the emulation drive.

1. 2 Mar 78

D 3

PRC
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Scientists To Advance Science, Technology

OW282118Y Peking NCNA in English 2055 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb (HSINHUA) --Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report on the work of the government has aroused a warm response among Chinese scientists and technicians.

A National People's Congress deputy from Shanghai, Chang Wen-yu, who is director of the Institute of High Energy Physics, recalled at a group discussion how the "gang of four" smeared scientific and technical workers as social outcasts and asserted that it was a crime to do scientific research. Scientists' enthusiasm was dampened and their capabilities were impaired. After the gang fell, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua called on the scientific and technical workers to roll up their sleeves and get to work.

Chang Wen-yu said Chairman Mao and Premier Chou attached great importance to research on high energy physics and gave many instructions on this work. In March 1975, Premier Chou examined and approved in the hospital a report on the construction of a particle accelerator. But "Project 753", as it was named to commemorate the third month of 75, could not be built while the gang of four was in power. After their downfall, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua immediately ordered it to be built on an even bigger scale than the previous design.

"Now we have begun with great enthusiasm and are determined to make up a 30-years' lag in 10 years," Chang Wen-yu said. "It is possible to do so because we have the leadership of the Central Committee of the CCP headed by Chairman Hua, the superiority of the socialist system, a fairly comprehensive industrial system and a technical force. We can certainly catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels."

NPC Deputy Lin Tsung-tang, assistant chief engineer of the Shanghai heavy machinery plant who designed China's first 10,000-ton hydraulic press, could not sleep the night after he heard Premier Hua's report on government work. He got up in the middle of the night and wrote a letter to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to voice his determination to complete his new project as soon as possible so as to contribute his share to the four modernizations. After the downfall of the gang of four, he presented a design for a 50,000-ton hydraulic press to the Shanghai municipal party committee. The report was promptly approved by Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien.

Tao Shu-tseng, member of the CPPCC Committee, said he was filled with emotion when Chairman Hua called for stepping up large-scale water conservancy, continuing to harness the Yellow, Yangtze, Huai and other major rivers and building projects for leading water from the Yangtze to the north.

Tao Shu-tseng is chairman of the Hupeh provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang. Before liberation, he was an engineer in the Kuomintang set-up for harnessing the Yellow River. He saw with his own eyes that the Kuomintang Government was corrupt and incompetent. Thinking of nothing but pleasing the people, it paid no attention to harnessing the Yellow River, and the people suffered disaster year after year.

I. 2 Mar 78

D 4

PRC

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

"Chairman Mao's post-liberation call, 'work on the Yellow River must be done well,' stirred the people to work energetically for harnessing the river, and tremendous successes have been achieved," he said.

Recalling a debate between Sun Yat-sen and Liang Chi-chao at the beginning of this century, he said: "Sun Yat-sen said that China could catch up with the developed capitalist countries of the West by the end of this century. But Liang Chi-chao said: 'It's impossible.' I firmly believe that Chairman Hua's splendid plan will be carried out on time. Dr Sun Yat-sen's hopes can be realized only in socialist China."

'Intellectuals' Discuss Activities

OW011348Y Peking NCHA in English 1314 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--"To accomplish the four modernizations we must develop science and technology first," said fortyfour-year-old mathematician Chen Ching-jun at a deputies' group meeting at the Fifth National People's Congress. "People throughout the country are closely following this development. We have to race against time for more achievements on advanced world levels in a short time."

Chen Ching-jun is known for his contribution towards proving Goldbach's conjecture, a problem that has baffled mathematicians for two centuries.

He went on to say: "We must have flourishing socialist science, education and culture, and raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation in the shortest possible time."

As NPC deputies entered their third day of group discussions, the view was general that Premier Hua's government work report and the "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-1985 (Draft)" had put forward lofty goals and effective measures. Members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference also held group discussions.

Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said: "The pressing task in science and technology is to catch up with the latest developments. We must pay attention to research in basic theory, and at the same time solve problems in economic construction, providing advanced science and technology for agricultural and industrial production, and for transport and communication departments."

Chin Li-sheng said that the Academy of Sciences plans to speed the modernization of agriculture by running experiments in large-scale modern agriculture in three different parts of the country.

Professor Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, said that modern science and technology is the key in the four modernizations, while education is the foundation of modern science and technology. Therefore, he said, we should first and foremost do a good job of running China's more than 400 institutions of higher learning. At the same time, we must utilize the "July 21" colleges, "May 7" schools and television courses to raise the scientific and cultural level of workers, peasants and people of all walks of life.

Also giving their opinions on this question were Chou Lin, vice-minister of education, Liu Ta, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Tsinghua University; Huo Ping-chuang, professor of Chengchow University; Chao Ling-sheng, professor of Tientsin University, and other representatives of educational circles.

Dr Wu Kuo-chen, a compatriot from Taiwan who returned from the United States last summer, said: "As a post-graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, I heard the great plan to realize the four modernizations by the end of the century set forth by Premier Chu En-lai at the Fourth National People's Congress. I was very much impressed and realized that the motherland has a bright future. So I made up my mind to come back and contribute my own small share. Now I am lecturing at the Peking Chemical Engineering Institute, and I'm determined to be a good teacher and train more people."

Xi Ku-yin, an outstanding Shanghai primary school teacher with 26 years of experience, was too excited to sleep after hearing the government work report. She wrote to her school that night, conveying her thoughts to other teachers. She said: "Primary school education is the foundation for the training of competent personnel for the state. I am deeply aware of my own heavy responsibility and shall dedicate my all to teaching." She added: "My school is one of Shanghai's seven key primary schools. The teachers are working hard and are determined that more than half of the students shall make excellent or superior marks in the new term."

Deputies from literary and art circles expressed fervent support when Premier Hua Kuo-feng in his report stressed the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend". Playwright Tsao Yu, painter Tsai Jo-hung, Honan Opera actress Chang Hsiang-yu and Sheohsing Opera actress Yuan Hsueh-fen illustrated this principle from their own experience, showing how it leads to fruitful exchanges between different styles and schools of art and encourages the all-round flowering of China's socialist culture.

Uighur dancer Aytula voiced the common wishes of writers and artists. She said: "People in different fields must all contribute to the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. We must create more and better literary works, songs and dances to enrich the people's cultural life." The Tungfang (Oriental) Song and Dance Ensemble of which she is a member was disbanded by the gang of four. It resumed work only last year since when the ensemble's artists have created many popular new musical numbers and dances.

Yang Mo, writer of the best-seller, "Song of the Youth", said with deep emotion: "In the wake of an upsurge in economic construction, a flowering of culture will certainly emerge. I feel restless already. As soon as the session concludes, I shall hasten to revise the 700,000-word trilogy 'The East Soon Dawns'." The novel describes how the Chinese Communist Party in the 1930's and 40's mobilized and led the people in all walks of life to resist and defeat the Japanese invaders. She plans to publish part one this year and the other two parts next year.

AIR FORCE DEPUTIES HOLD DISCUSSION MEETING 27 FEBRUARY

OWO20157Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1906 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 27 Feb--"Fear no hardship in a 10,000-li expedition, and overcome all difficulties in the four modernizations." That verse was written one night by Chen Hao-su, Comrade Chen I's son and a military tactics researcher at the Academy of Military Sciences, after he listened to Premier Hua Kuo-feng's work report at the Fifth NPC.

I. 2 Mar 78

D 6

PRC
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Chen Hao-su recited his poem this afternoon at a discussion meeting of NPC deputies representing the PLA Air Force and the Academy of Military Sciences. His poem brought back memories of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. It also inspired the fighters to march toward the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

Wang Hai, commander of Canton PLA Air Force units, came from the South China Sea coast to attend the NPC. He said: "The party Central Committee and Chairman Hua are leading us in the march toward the four modernizations. Our country and army have bright prospects. We should unfold our 'steel wings' to contribute to the defense and construction of our motherland."

Wang Kuan-yang, a Lei Feng-type pilot, has feared neither hardship nor death in various national defense test flights. He has flown his aircraft through mushroom clouds. He was seriously injured during a valiant attempt to save his aircraft and scientific research instruments. In order to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country, he pledged to take good care of his injury and resume his flight missions as soon as possible.

Chang Ting-fa, PLA Air Force commander, and Kao Hou-liang, PLA Air Force political commissar, introduced Wang's heroic deeds to Comrades Su Yu and Sung Shih-lun who were present at the meeting.

Kuo Hua-jo, vice president of the Academy of Military Sciences, took part in the discussion in spite of an illness.

TIBETAN OFFICIAL TALKS ABOUT HIS PAST MISTAKES

OW011312Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--During an interview at the Friendship Hotel in Peking's east suburbs, Panchen Erdeni Chuji-geltseng said: "I am very happy to attend the session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and to be an observer at the session of the Fifth National People's Congress. I was very happy to see the wise leader Chairman Hua and other leaders of the party Central Committee and to meet with representatives from all over the country. The two meetings are a striking manifestation of the great unity of people of all nationalities and the consolidation and development of the revolutionary united front."

He continued: "I never thought that someone like me, standing guilty before the people, could attend such solemn meetings. This shows the thoughtful care of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. I am determined to follow the Communist Party steadfastly in the future. I am only 40 years old and in good health so that I can work for the motherland and for the people for several decades, doing my share."

Reviewing the lessons he had drawn from his mistakes, Panchen said: "In the beginning, I was patriotic. The day after the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, I sent a message of greetings to Chairman Mao, to hail the birth of new China and express my loyalty to the people's motherland. The great leader Chairman Mao and beloved Premier Chou En-lai received me and showed me the utmost concern.

"Yet, at the critical moment in the class struggle when the Dalai clique of traitors fled the country in 1959, reactionary elements among the three kinds of estate-holders --the feudal government, the monasteries and the nobles--and serf owners called on me and heaped all sorts of slanders on the Communist Party. Since my original reactionary class position had still not changed, I got the idea of committing treason and running away.

"When this was discovered, the party and Chairman Mao did not punish me. Instead, they tried their best to save me. In repeated talks with me, beloved Premier Chou En-lai patiently explained my mistakes. I, however, turned a deaf ear. Finally, in 1964, the party and the people dismissed me from my post as vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. But I retained my post as Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, with all my property and my full pay of over 500 yuan, or over 1,000 yuan a month including allowances for my parents and relatives. I have been treated with lenience. The exposure and criticism of me conducted by the government and the people were perfectly reasonable, in the interest of the country, conforming to the will of the Tibetan people and designed to save me."

Panchen said, "The fundamental change in my stand resulted from my earnest study of the first four volumes of the 'Selected Works of Mao Tsetung' and especially of Chairman Mao's works on the national question and on religion. This gave me a much deeper understanding of the policies of the Communist Party."

He said: "On the basis of study and increased understanding, I've come to realize that Tibet can have a bright and splendid future only as long as it is united within the great family of the People's Republic of China; the Tibetan people can have a happy future only if they firmly defend the unification of the motherland, safeguard the great unity of all nationalities and unswervingly take the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party; and the only correct path for me is to accept wholeheartedly the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, take the socialist road and work hard to serve the people."

Panchen recalled the teachings and the solicitude he had received from Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

Panchen paid high tribute to Chairman Hua for smashing the "gang of four". This victory, he said, saved the party, the country and the people of all nationalities--and it saved me as well. "Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have agreed for me to work again in the service of the country. Now, my house has been re-done to look its best, and I am enjoying very good treatment politically and economically.

Concluding the interview, Panchen said: "I'm determined to act in future according to the teachings of Chairman Hua, firmly to follow the Communist Party and to do my part to enhance the great unity of all nationalities in China, to build a new socialist Tibet and to make our great socialist motherland into a powerful country, accomplishing the four modernizations within this century."

BROTHER OF LAST CHINESE EMPEROR ATTENDING NPC

OW011156Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (AFP)--Survivor of the Manchu imperial family, Ai-hsin-chueh-lo-pu-chieh, brother of the last Chinese Emperor Pu I, is a deputy for Shanghai to the 5th National People's Congress which opened on Sunday in Peking.

It is not clear what his official functions are in Shanghai, which has sent 184 deputies to the congress. His brother Pu I was the last "son of heaven" from the Ching Dynasty. He became emperor at the age of three in November 1908 and abdicated three years later in October 1911 when the republic was established. The Japanese occupying powers made him emperor of Manchukuo (formerly Manchuria) in March 1934. Pu I, who died in Peking in 1967 was a member of the 3rd and 4th Chinese People's Political Conference.

Pu-chieh is believed occasionally to receive Japanese delegations passing through Shanghai.

TENG HSIAO-PING'S WIFE, OTHER WOMEN ATTEND NPC

OW021202Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (AFP)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's wife, Cho Lin, was among 503 deputies from the army attending the 5th National People's Congress (NPC) currently in session here. Cho Lin, about 70 years old, went through the same political ups and downs as her noted husband, disappearing like him in the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution in 1967 to reappear by his side in his first rehabilitation in 1973. She disappeared from public view again after Mr Teng's purge in April 1976 only to make a political comeback 15 months later. This was the first time that Cho Lin was identified as a member of the army, though her exact military rank was not given. Her husband is the chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army.

Women, or "half the sky" as Chairman Mao Tse-tung once said, accounted for 21.2 percent of the deputies to the 5th congress. Apart from Cho Lin other leading figures included Tsao Yi-ou, a Peking deputy, member of the 11th Central Committee and widow of former party Vice-Chairman Kang Sheng who died in December 1975. Observers said her presence at the congress quashed foreign reports that Kang Sheng had fallen into disgrace posthumously because he had allegedly been closely associated with the gang of four radicals.

Other well-known women who were deputies to the congress included Soong Ching-ling, 88, vice-chairman of the 4th National People's Congress and widow of Dr Sun Yat-sen, founding father of the first Chinese Republic; Premier Chou En-lai's widow Teng Ying-chao, 75, vice-chairman of the 4th NPC; and Kang Ko-ching, 66, widow of marshal Chu Te, "father of the Red Army."

Lesser known women were Lin Chia-mei, wife of vice-premier Li Hsien-nien; Tsai Chang, 77, widow of economist Li Fu-chun, and a vice-chairman of the 4th NPC; 29-year-old Kuo Feng-lien, a well-known peasant leader of the Tachai model agricultural commune; and Kuo Lan-ying, a very popular singer.

A woman was the oldest of the Chinese deputies and perhaps the oldest parliamentarian in the world. Jan Ta-kou, 105, arrived in Peking from the Autonomous Chuang Region of Kwangsi, near the Vietnamese border.

Conspicuously absent was the most famous of all--Chiang Ching. Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow who was purged in October 1976 for plotting to usurp state powers together with her three accomplices in the now notorious "gang of four."

MEETINGS COMMEMORATE 28 FEBRUARY TAIWAN UPRISING

GW012056Y Peking NCNA in English 2025 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--Provincial or municipal committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Kwangtung, Fukien, Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan and Luta held meetings on February 27 or 28 in commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the "February 28" uprising by the people of Taiwan Province.

The meetings were attended by party and government leaders, CPPCC leaders and Taiwan compatriots residing in these places. Among the speakers were Kuo Jung-chang, secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China; Wu Hung-hsiang, Standing Committee member of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and vice-chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Cheng-chung, leading member of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Chao Cheng-wu, third secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and vice-chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Jen Chung-lin, deputy secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee; and Chiang Ming, Standing Committee member of the Luta city CCP Committee and vice-chairman of the city Revolutionary Committee. They warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of the Taiwan people in the "February 28" uprising, expounded the great significance of the convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth CPPCC, extended their profound remembrances to their kith and kin in Taiwan and voiced their determination, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to build China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country, make all preparations for the liberation of Taiwan and accomplish the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

Tseng Chung-lang and Chiu Po-ching, veterans of the "February 28" uprising, and Liang Pao-min, another compatriot from Taiwan Province, spoke at the meetings in Hupeh and Tientsin respectively. Acclaiming the convocation of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC, they pointed out that the participation of representatives from Taiwan Province in both meetings is, politically, a measure of the attention and trust shown by the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua to the Taiwan compatriots. Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland of the motherland are filled with a sense of pride at discussing affairs of state with party and government leaders and personages from other circles. "In commemorating the 31st anniversary of the 'February 28' uprising, we turn our thoughts with even greater compassion to our kith and kin in our native land who are still under the dark rule of the Chiang clique," they said. "We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan will join the people in other parts of the country in striving to accomplish at an early date the great cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland so that they can share the triumph and happiness in becoming masters of the country."

Other speakers at the meetings expressed their affection for their kith and kin in Taiwan and voiced their firm determination to liberate the island.

I. 2 Mar 78

R 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

They stressed that Taiwan Province is China's sacred territory, the people there are kith and kin to the rest of the Chinese people, and the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou of liberating Taiwan will certainly be carried out under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

In their speeches, members of the democratic parties and patriotic personages, instancing their own experience, explained the Chinese Communist Party's policy toward the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel--"all patriots belong to one big family"; "they are patriots all the same, whether they come forward early or late". The speakers expressed the hope that their old friends, schoolmates and colleagues will forsake the darkness and cross over to the brightness and take the patriotic road.

LO JUI-CHING HONORS CHOU IN LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ARTICLE

CW012000Y Peking NCNA in English 1929 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (NSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai was an "exemplar of the party's style of work--integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practising self-criticism", says Lo Jui-ching, leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in a LIBERATION ARMY DAILY article today.

The article, marking the 80th birthday of Premier Chou which falls on March 5, is reprinted in the PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking papers.

Lo Jui-ching writes: The deepest and most heartwarming impression the premier left on anyone who had contact with him was his fine style of maintaining close ties with the masses. He was unassuming and approachable, thoughtful in every detail. Wherever he went, he would go among the masses. He didn't like to take a lot of security personnel with him, or to be accompanied by a retinue, because he felt this was no help to his getting in touch with the masses.

In 1975 when Lo Jui-ching was undergoing treatment for his leg by an 80-year-old traditional Chinese doctor in Foochow who had rich experience in treating bone trouble. He mentioned this to Comrade Teng Ying-chao over the phone. When the premier heard it, he promptly instructed that the old doctor's experience be compiled and passed on to the younger generation for the benefit of the people. But later, when a leading member of the Fukien provincial party committee took steps to have the premier's instructions carried out, he was accused by the "gang of four" and their followers in Fukien of "returning to the order".

Another time, Lo Jui-ching recalls, the premier rode buses and trolleybuses around half of Peking during the rush hours to get first-hand knowledge of Peking traffic problems. Sometimes, he would stand in front of meeting halls or the Peking Hotel and direct the traffic himself. Though he had thousands of state affairs to attend to every day, he always bore the broad masses in mind and trained his memory to keep up with the demands of his duty as a servant of the people. Once, seeing a traffic jam was developing near the Great Hall of the People, Premier Chou asked: Where is that tall dark fellow? (referring to the nickname of Yu Yu-fu, leader of a traffic police team, who had shown his capability while regulating traffic there years before, but was now working elsewhere) and ordered him to be transferred back. The premier had remembered this traffic policeman after many years.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the premier was able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to see through and frustrate the intrigues and evil doings of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" because he kept flesh-and-blood links with the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. This is why he was able to reflect the people's sentiments and concentrate their views correctly and thus to make a scientific analysis and evaluation of the situation. He opposed from the very beginning the fallacy hatched by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that "the country has been under the dictatorship of a sinister line". Premier Chou also opposed their moves to smash the existing public security and judicial organs. At a National Conference on Public Security in 1971, he pointed out: "The whole country is under the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which has always been dominant on the public security front. Otherwise how could we be where we are today? Some people say that a sinister revisionist line is dominant. This is simply inconceivable. It is tantamount to negating Chairman Mao's leadership and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." These words of the premier were exactly what the security fighters thought and exactly what the facts were.

Premier Chou made every effort to protect veteran cadres such as Comrades Ho Lung and Yang Yung who were persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and frequently sent them warm regards. He was much concerned over the health of Lo Jui-ching and his family, while he himself was very ill. Premier Chou asked Comrade Teng Ying-chao to tell Lo Jui-ching: "All hatred must be focused on the traitor Lin Biao," and "All solicitous regard comes from Chairman Mao."

One of the premier's qualities which we need most to learn, says Lo Jui-ching in his article, is that he was always as good as his word. Ever since his early days when he was convinced of the correctness of Mao Tse-tung Thought and Chairman Mao's line he sincerely and truly supported Chairman Mao, acted as a willing assistant, and devoted his whole life to implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the light of the actual conditions on all fronts.

At the Tsunyi meeting during the Long March in January 1935, Premier Chou played an extremely important role in establishing the leading position of Chairman Mao in the party. He resolutely opposed Lin Biao's attempt at the Huili meeting in May the same year to seize military power from Chairman Mao and put Peng Te-huai in command. In the struggle against Chang Kuo-tao's splittist line he stood firmly by Chairman Mao from beginning to end.

After the founding of new China, Premier Chou was a firm defender of Chairman Mao's line in the struggles against Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four". Chairman Mao always placed unreserved trust in the premier and had the highest regard for him. During a military review in 1964, Lo Jui-ching heard the chairman expose Kao Kang's disparagement against the premier and affirm that Comrade Chou En-lai "has done an excellent job" as premier.

Premier Chou was always forbearing towards other people but strict on himself, Lo Jui-ching continues. He gave patient advices to help comrades rectify their shortcomings and mistakes, speaking so earnestly that they willingly accepted this counsel. When he found that his criticism did not tally with the facts, he would check the facts out carefully.

I. 2 Mar 78

R 4

WFO

He made such great contributions to the Chinese revolution, but he never claimed credit for himself. On the contrary he often spoke of his own shortcomings and errors. During the rectification campaign in Yanan, he made a rigorous self-criticism, further winning the trust of the whole party.

Lo Jui-ching cites many facts to show that Premier Chou made conscious efforts to help people understand Chairman Mao's role and his leading position. When the premier visited the Nanchang Uprising Memorial Hall in September 1961, he stressed time and again that it was important to publicize the Autumn Harvest Uprising led by Chairman Mao, and the road of the Chingkang Mountains pioneered by Chairman Mao. Talking on the Nanchang Uprising, he told workers at the memorial hall to make known the role played by Comrades Chu Te, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting, Liu Po-cheng and Chen I, but did not mention a word about himself. He never allowed people to build memorial halls in his honour or to turn his birthplace and former residences into exhibition centres.

Lo Jui-ching stresses that it was precisely because of Premier Chou, who adhered to the style of work, initiated by Chairman Mao, taught people by word and by deed, and energetically carried out Chairman Mao's strategic plans, that the damage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was minimized. He played a unique and crucial part in bringing about the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Lo Jui-ching writes in conclusion: It is the great Chinese revolution that brought forth such a great proletarian revolutionary as Premier Chou. His extraordinary experience in revolutionary struggle endowed him with unparalleled wisdom in applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to every field. The lofty ideal of proletarian liberation inculcated in him lofty moral qualities. The world outlook of thorough-going materialism fostered his great breadth of vision and his integrity of being open and above-board. His boundless loyalty to the people resulted in the spirit of utter devotion to their service. Only by examining these fundamental aspects can we understand why the party's style of work found such a remarkable and exemplary expression in Premier Chou En-lai.

Press Marks Chou's Birthday

OWC10904Y Peking HCHNA in English 0843 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--To mark the 80th birthday of the late Premier Chou En-lai which falls on March 5, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes the lower part of its frontpage and part of its third page to an article by Lo Jui-ching about Premier Chou's exemplary behaviour in upholding the party's style of work of identifying oneself with the masses, linking theory with practice and criticism and self-criticism. The same article is also printed in all other Peking newspapers.

Every newspaper devotes an entire page to a selection of poems Premier Chou wrote in his youth. On the upper hand corner of the page is one of the poems in facsimile. He wrote the poem in 1917 before he left for Japan to study. In the Editor's Note to the selection, the PEOPLE'S DAILY points out: "These poems throw light on one aspect of the brilliant Premier Chou as a young man".

GANG SCORED FOR FALLACY OF BOURGEOISIE INSIDE PARTY

HX020615Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 20 Feb 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Fan Hsu (2868 4872) of the Academy of Military Science: "The 'Theory of the Development of the Bourgeoisie by Three Stages' Must Be Criticized"]

[Summary] "In his struggle against the revisionists of the Second International, Lenin pointed out the need to expose 'hypocritical Marxism.' The 'gang of four,' who were a bunch of counterrevolutionary political speculators, were accustomed to browbeating others with 'hypocritical Marxism.' They wantonly distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's directives and invented a so-called 'bourgeoisie inside our party.' In order to give this fictitious thing some 'theoretical' coloration, some people dished up a most preposterous 'theory of the development of the bourgeoisie by three stages.' This 'theory of three stages' won particular favor from the 'gang of four' as soon as it was trotted out. They praised it to the skies and spread its pernicious influence throughout the country."

The definition of the "theory of the development of the bourgeoisie by three stages" is: "From its emergence to abolition, the bourgeoisie passes through the following stages: the nonmonopoly bourgeoisie, the monopoly bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie inside the party." According to the theory, "the bourgeoisie formed inside our party in the historical period of socialism" is the third stage of the development of capitalism.

Marxism holds that the bourgeoisie is the product of the polarization of small commodity producers toward the end of feudal society. The bourgeoisie replaced feudal guildism with free competition. With the continuous expansion of the social productive forces, free competition led to the concentration of production, which in turn gave rise to monopoly. With the conversion of the nonmonopoly bourgeoisie into the monopoly bourgeoisie at the turn of the century, capitalism entered the stage of imperialism. This was the historical course of the development of capitalism from free competition to monopoly. Can this historical course of development be divided into stages? The answer is affirmative. Lenin once divided the history of the development of capitalism into three stages: 1789-1871 was the stage in which the bourgeoisie was in the ascendant; 1871-1914 was the stage of absolute domination and then decline; beginning from 1914 was the stage of imperialism and of turmoil caused by imperialism. According to Lenin, we can only scientifically divide the historical course of development of the bourgeoisie within the framework of capitalist society. The "theory of three stages" was designed to invent a new stage of development of the bourgeoisie outside capitalist society and inside socialist society. This was in contravention of Leninism.

Monopoly capitalism, or imperialism, is the highest and final stage of the development of capitalism. In his brilliant thesis "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Lenin defined imperialism as "parasitic or decaying capitalism," "moribund capitalism" and "the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat." The concoctors of the "theory of three stages" maintained the bourgeoisie formed inside our party in the historical period of socialism was "the last form to appear before the whole bourgeoisie heads for doom." This argument actually confused the essential differences between the socialist system and the capitalist system. With their "discovery" of the latest stage of "the bourgeoisie inside our party" in the historical period of socialism, they negated the fact that imperialism is the highest and last stage of the development of capitalism. Lenin criticized Kautskiy's "supraimperialism" as "utter nonsense." We too can say that the "theory of three stages" is a piece of "utter nonsense" transcending that of Kautskiy's.

Before discussing relations between the "bourgeoisie inside the party" and the non-monopoly and monopoly bourgeoisie, the concoctors of the "theory of three stages" first investigated their respective economic backgrounds. "According to results of their investigations, it was discovered that these three stages had a common 'economic base,' namely 'bourgeois ownership.'" They said: "Although the contents of the economic base indispensable to the survival of the nonmonopoly bourgeoisie, the monopoly bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie formed inside our party in the historical period of socialism remain unchanged, their form of expression constantly changes." What is the "form of expression" of the economic base of the "bourgeoisie inside our party"? According to an analysis by the "theorists," the capitalist roaders inside our party "used the power in their hands to restore capitalist ownership." This was a repetition of "ownership by capitalist roaders," or "the conversion of power into capital" as fabricated by the "gang of four." "Nonmonopoly capital," "monopoly capital" and "power capital" were the three "forms of expression" of the economic base breeding "the nonmonopoly bourgeoisie," "the monopoly bourgeoisie" and "the bourgeoisie inside our party."

"In order to prove 'power capital' was the 'economic base' breeding 'the bourgeoisie inside our party,' the concoctors of the 'theory of three stages' quoted authoritative works and arbitrarily asserted that this was a statement by Marx. After going through relevant works by Marx, we discovered that they, like Bernstein, presumptuously saddled Marx with opposite remarks. It is true that Marx once said something about 'capital assumes the expression of power' in his thesis 'Das Kapital.' In discussing capital accumulation, Marx said: 'CAPITAL COMES MORE AND MORE TO THE FORE AS A SOCIAL POWER, WHOSE AGENT IS THE CAPITALIST. THIS SOCIAL POWER NO LONGER STANDS IN ANY POSSIBLE RELATION TO THAT WHICH THE LABOR OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL CAN CREATE. IT BECOMES AN ALIENATED, INDEPENDENT SOCIAL POWER.' ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 25, p 294) But Marx never put it the other way round by saying that 'power converts itself into capital,' much less 'power capital' in socialist society would breed 'a bourgeois class inside the party.' On the contrary, Marx stated: 'THE USE OF THIS POWER DEPENDS WHOLLY UPON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, WHICH ARE INDEPENDENT OF THEIR WILL.'"

The above Marxist teachings tell us that every kind of power, including state power and leadership, is determined by the economic base. It is true that it can react upon the economic base and upon ownership to a certain extent, yet power itself is definitely not the economic base. Our revolutionary teachers time and again criticized the "theory that power decides everything" which reversed the relationship between the superstructure and the economic base. Engels, for example, criticized Duhring's "force theory." Duhring classified slavery and wage slavery as "property founded on force," maintaining that private ownership was not due to economic reasons but was the result of the use of force. Engels hit the nail on the head and pointed out: "IT IS CLEAR THE INSTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY MUST ALREADY BE IN EXISTENCE BEFORE A ROBBER CAN APPROPRIATE ANOTHER PERSON'S PROPERTY, AND THEREFORE FORCE MAY BE ABLE TO CHANGE THE POSSESSION OF, BUT CANNOT CREATE, PRIVATE PROPERTY AS SUCH." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 202) The "theory of power capital" was a refurbished version of the reactionary "force theory."

Are there conditions for the "conversion of power into capital" and for the sliding back of ownership by the whole people into private ownership in our socialist enterprises? "As we all know the nature of the ownership of socialist state enterprises is determined by the nature of state power. [paragraph continues]

"Whether the nature of a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat changes depends on what class exercises party and state power and what line is implemented. Generally speaking, under the dictatorship of the proletariat and under the guidance of the party's correct line, the nature of ownership of our socialist state enterprises will not change. Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the possible danger of usurpation of party and state power and of capitalist restoration by the capitalist roaders. But this danger should not be equated with inevitability and reality. Restoration on a national scale, in particular, is not that simple. Even if capitalist roaders did emerge in the leading body of some enterprises, or leadership was usurped by a handful of bad elements--circumstances which will lead to the overflow of capitalism to a certain extent--it does not mean ownership of these enterprises will undergo a fundamental change. The reasons are: 1.) Under party leadership and state management, no enterprise can freely dispose of its funds and sell its means of production. 2.) With the binding effect of the socialist planned economy, no enterprise can do business as it pleases or completely deviate from economic plans in such respects as supply, production and marketing. 3.) There is supervision from the workers and revolutionary cadres."

Under the socialist system, ownership of the means of production does not belong to an individual; it belongs to the people. Leaders of socialist enterprises exercise power which is bestowed on them by the people. Therefore, even if leadership of individual enterprises was usurped by capitalist roaders, it would only be a temporary and local phenomenon. After reorganization, the party and the people could certainly recapture leadership and check the evil wind of capitalism. Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report to the 11th national party congress: In our socialist country, "so long as supreme party and state power rests with a leading core that adheres to the Marxist-Leninist line, the capitalist roaders cannot possibly grow into a bourgeois class inside the party because they are a mere handful and, what is more, they are being constantly exposed and weeded out."

Will the emergence of a buresucrat monopoly capitalist class in the Soviet Union prove the correctness of the "theory of three stages"? No. "In the Soviet Union, it was only because capitalist roaders like Khrushchev and Brezhnev succeeded in usurping supreme party and state power, in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line in an all-round way and in restoring capitalism that a buresucrat monopoly capitalist class was gradually formed and the party was turned into a bourgeois party." A buresucrat monopoly capitalist class is no more than a special kind of monopoly bourgeoisie in a socialist country. It is absurd to describe such a decaying and moribund class as "a new stage" of the development of capitalism.

"The 'gang of four' praised the 'theory of three stages' for one reason alone: To frenziedly push their counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with 'democrats' and 'democrats' with 'capitalist roaders,' to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. Reactionary theories of this kind must be thoroughly criticized and their pernicious influence must be eliminated. The 'theorists' responsible for concocting the 'theory of three stages' have only one way out: To completely change their class stand and to admit and rectify their mistakes. Only in this way will they be forgiven by the masses."

RED FLAG COMMENTARY ON CONTINUING REVOLUTION

HK020920Y Peking RED FLAG No 2 in Chinese 2 Feb 78 pp 58-59 HK

[Commentary by Yen Ping [0917 1627]: "Distinguish Between Right and Wrong and Continue the Revolution"]

[Text] The educational and cultural fronts have sounded the clarion call for criticizing the theories of "two assessments" and "dictatorship by the sinister line" concocted by the "gang of four" and have further pushed the third campaign to criticize and expose the "gang of four." The cadres and masses are freed from the spiritual shackles imposed by the "gang of four" and various positive factors have been brought into play. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must follow Chairman Mao's thought to further distinguish right from wrong and continue the revolution with still greater efforts.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the whole party and people throughout the country waged acute struggle between the two classes and between the two lines and constantly overcame the disturbances and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Guided by Chairman Mao's great theory on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they persevered with continued revolution. As a result, in the 28 years since the founding of new China, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been dominant and great achievements have been made. It was Chairman Mao's consistent teaching that we should treat our tasks with the dialectical analytical method of one dividing into two. We primarily made achievements in our revolution and construction, but there were also shortcomings and mistakes. Take for example the sphere of education and literature and arts. Chairman Mao confirmed that achievements made during the 17 years before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were primary. In the meantime, in light of disturbances and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the shortcomings and mistakes in our work, Chairman Mao made many criticisms and led us to make revolutions in the educational, literary and arts and other cultural spheres.

The "gang of four" were sworn enemies to the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. With a view to ultimately opposing and sabotaging the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they dished up the fallacies of "dictatorship by the sinister line" and "two assessments." Flaunting the sign of "continued revolution," they wantonly distorted, withheld and fabricated Chairman Mao's instructions, totally tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, spared no efforts to confuse the right and wrong on all fronts so as to confuse the thinking of the people. That made it convenient for them to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. On the pretext that there were disturbances from Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and shortcomings and mistakes in our work, they painted the 17 years in dark colors. They put up the sinister banner to "work against the 17 years." Taking Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the sinister line and the achievements as errors, they criticized them and totally negated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist revolution and construction of our country. In ideology, organization and work, the serious damage done by the "gang of four" in confusing right and wrong and creating chaos went far beyond that experienced in all other line struggles in our party history.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," we have cleared away the great hindrance on our road of continued revolution. The rights and wrongs of the line, ideology and theory were confused by the "gang of four." According to the arrangements of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we should now rectify each one of them, turn them back to the correct course and clarify the source. We must win complete victory in the major political revolution of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." [paragraph continues]

We must not only thoroughly smash the "gang of four's" bourgeois factional organization but also penetratingly criticize the "gang of four's" reactionary revisionist ideological system.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and strive to completely and accurately understand and grasp its ideological system. In particular, we must properly study Chairman Mao's great theory on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to guide our practical struggle in continued revolution. In the meantime, we must seriously and practically sum up the positive and negative experiences in the past 28 years, confirm the achievements and experiences gained in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, negate the erroneous things caused by the disturbances and sabotage of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," comprehensively and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and continue to make the revolution in educational, cultural and other spheres properly so as to enhance the great socialist cause.

KWANGMING DAILY ON ROLE OF TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

HK020605Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 20 Feb 78 p 3 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of the Second Ministry of Machine Building: "Continued Revolution and Technical Revolution"]

[Summary] In his political report to the 11th national party congress, Chairman Hua comprehensively and accurately expounded Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out: In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and steadily propel the socialist cause forward, it is necessary to carry on the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and in the realm of production relations, introduce technical innovations and carry out technical revolution. This clearly tells us the three interconnected tasks of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The "gang of four" tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory, by distorting and severing the three interconnected tasks of continuing the revolution. They not only did grievous harm to the socialist cause of our country but also created great confusion in theory. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four's" reactionary fallacies, eliminate their pernicious influence and put right those theories which they turned upside down.

"In socialist society, there is correspondence as well as contradiction between production relations and productive forces, between the superstructure and economic base. In so far as production relations do not correspond with productive forces and the superstructure does not correspond with the economic base, the development of productive forces is hindered. This makes it imperative for us to carry on the revolution in the realms of production relations and superstructure so that they will correspond better with expanding productive forces."

The development of productive forces is governed by its own law. We must consciously master and apply this law in order to steadily propel their development.

Productive forces include two categories: man and tools. While man is the primary factor, we cannot overlook the important role played by production tools. [paragraph continues]

Advanced production tools are an indication of man's increasing ability to know and control nature. They also mean higher productivity. Therefore, in order to rapidly develop productive forces, it is necessary to renovate production tools.

"In socialist society, the continued revolution in the realms of production relations and superstructure must be combined with the revolution in production techniques. This is the consistent concept of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. In as early as 1955, Chairman Mao pointed out: 'WE ARE NOW CARRYING OUT A REVOLUTION NOT ONLY IN THE SOCIAL SYSTEM, THE CHANGE FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP, BUT ALSO IN TECHNOLOGY, THE CHANGE FROM HANDICRAFT TO LARGE-SCALE MODERN MACHINE PRODUCTION, AND THE TWO REVOLUTIONS ARE INTERCONNECTED.' ('Selected Works of Mao Tsetung,' Vol V, p 182) In 1956, Chairman Mao further pointed out: 'WHILE CONTINUING THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ON THE POLITICAL FRONT AND THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT, WE SHOULD LAY STRESS ON THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IN THE PARTY'S WORK. THIS QUESTION DESERVES THE ATTENTION OF THE WHOLE PARTY.' (quoted from 'The C.P. Central Committee Circular on Holding a National Science Conference') In 1960, Chairman Mao laid down in the famous 'Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company' the basic principles of keeping politics firmly in command, strengthening party leadership, launching vigorous mass movements, instituting the system of cadre participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of closer cooperation among cadres, workers and technicians, and going full steam ahead with the technical revolution. Even during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao paid great attention to technical revolution. He pointed out: 'THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION REFERS TO THE KEY TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN HISTORY, FOR EXAMPLE, THE STEAM ENGINE REPLACING HAND LABOR, LATER THE DISCOVERY OF ELECTRICITY AND NOW THE DISCOVERY OF ATOMIC ENERGY.' (Ibid)

The "gang of four" sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by viciously vilifying the efforts we had made in carrying out technical revolution and in achieving the four modernizations as "sacrificing revolutionization for modernization" and as "capitalist restoration." This is sheer nonsense. In a developing socialist country like China, it is impossible to rapidly develop the productive forces and make a complete change in the social and economic physiognomy without a great technical revolution. Take agriculture, for example. "Although we have achieved collectivization in agriculture, made the gradual transition from small production to large-scale production, considerably increased the productivity of agricultural labor and made considerable headway in production, if we do not carry out technical revolution in a big way, we cannot achieve farm mechanization and electrification and greatly increase the productivity of agricultural labor on the basis of collectivization, least of all gradually narrow the differences between town and country and between workers and peasants." Therefore, Chairman Mao clearly stated: "THE FUNDAMENTAL WAY OUT FOR AGRICULTURE LIES IN MECHANIZATION."

Take our industry as another example. Despite the rapid pace of our industrial development, we are still relatively backward in technical equipment and our labor productivity is still low. In some departments, the bulk of the work is still done by manual labor. "In order to race against time and strive for speed, we must tap the potential of existing enterprises, renovate and transform them and bring their role into full play. Only in this way can we achieve the goal of yielding big profits and quick results with small investments. This is an important way of speeding up the pace of construction, and this task must be achieved through mass technical innovation and technical revolution.

Product quality is a problem of vital importance. In order to achieve higher quality, in addition to establishing and improving essential rules and regulations for quality control, we must strengthen equipment management, overhaul and repair equipment and installations and renovate the technological processes. Other problems of industrial development, such as the disposal of "three wastes," comprehensive use of natural resources and economy of power, fuel and raw materials, also must be resolved through technical innovation and technical revolution.

China has just entered a new stage of development in socialist revolution and construction. "Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, we must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, take class struggle as the key link and grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. We must work hard, triumphantly fulfill the great revolutionary mission entrusted to us by history, and strive to achieve the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology and build China into a great and powerful socialist country before the end of this century."

PEOPLE'S DAILY PRAISES SEVENTH MINISTRY OF MACHINE BUILDING

OW011211Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Report on 28 February PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Seriously Grasp the Key Link To Bring About Great Order and Fast Development"]

[Text] How did the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building win in the struggle? Of the many reasons for its victory, the primary one was its correct implementation of the policy of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua with regard to the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. Chairman Hua has repeatedly emphasized that in the course of leading the struggle, party committees at all levels should take a firm and clear-cut political stand and should never be softhearted toward the gang of four and the handful of their sworn followers. He has emphasized that the party committees should pay great attention to implementing party policies, and strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions of a different nature, and help more people by educating them and narrowing the target of attack. This is a firm and prudent policy and a policy which is designed to uncover problems and stabilize the general situation. It is also a policy which can guarantee our success in carrying the investigations through to the end and guarantee the complete success of their results.

It is essential to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and win complete victory. The individuals involved and the incidents connected with the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power must be brought to light. It is necessary to win over, save and transform the majority of them. This will concretely embody the firm and prudent policy designed to uncover problems and stabilize the general situation.

The Seventh Ministry of Machine Building, which was deeply plagued by the gang of four, has become invigorated. Its success is worth thorough study by the leading cadres of the few units in which the movement to expose and criticize the gang has not made any progress. It has been approximately 18 months since the smashing of the gang of four. Why can't you make any progress in the situation and whip up a new upsurge of economic construction and cultural construction? Do you face bigger difficulties than those faced by the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building? It is time for you to sum up experiences and lessons and strive to catch up with others.

CHIEN CHI-KUANG IDENTIFIED AS TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTER

[Editorial Report HK] Canton Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 February carries a 1-minute film report on an "emulation rally" held in Peking stadium by the "First Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Textile Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry." An earlier NCNA report on this meeting was published on p E 19 of the 13 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, entitled "Ministries Conduct Socialist Emulation Campaign." The film report, in addition to noting the Textile Industry Ministry as an entity separate from the Light Industry Ministry, identified Chien Chih-kuang as minister of the textile industry and (Liang Ning-kuang) as minister of light industry. Other figures at the rally were reported to be Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, and (Haieh Hung-sheng), vice minister of the textile industry.

GANG'S VILIFICATION OF REVOLUTIONARY LI TA-CHAO REFUTED

HK271935Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 16 Feb 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chang Ching-ju [1728 7234 1172]: "Comrade Li Ta-chao's Meritorious Deeds in History--Refuting the 'Gang of Four's' Calumny Against Comrade Li Ta-chao"]

[Summary] In a poem dedicated to Li Ta-chao, Chen I wrote: "Imbued with revolutionary ideology early in his life, he observed discipline in all his actions. So composed was he at the moment of his martyrdom that he remained unyielding in defending his moral integrity."

As one of the founders of the CCP, Li Ta-chao figured prominently in the "4 May" Movement and in forging KMT-CCP cooperation in its initial stages. His indomitable spirit in facing martyrdom set an example for all communists and revolutionaries.

"However, for a long time the 'gang of four' wildly attacked and maligned Comrade Li Ta-chao. On the pretext of compiling party history, the 'gang of four's' pawns in Shanghai willfully altered party history and accused him of being a 'radical bourgeois democrat.' They also fabricated charges against Li Ta-chao in a vain attempt to brand him as a 'renegade.' This caused great confusion to the teaching and study of party history and to propaganda materials on display at exhibition halls.

Why did the "gang of four" wildly attack and malign Li Ta-chao? They did so for the following reasons:

"Comrade Li Ta-Chao was a revolutionary pioneer. Branding him as a 'democrat' will pave the way for branding as 'democrats' those comrades who joined the revolution at a later period. The other is that Comrade Li Ta-chao was associated with many veterans the 'gang of four' intended to bring down. For example, when Premier Chou was behind the 'Chueh Wo Society,' a revolutionary group, during the 4 May Movement, he asked Comrade Li Ta-chao to give a lecture in Tientsin. From 1923 to the spring of 1926, Comrade Chen I worked under Comrade Li. Clearly, the 'gang of four' attacked and maligned those revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives long ago to serve their counter-revolutionary political purpose of vainly trying to bring down a large number of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation."

Now that the "gang of four" have been crushed to bits, we should base our assessment of Li Ta-chao's exemplary deeds on true historical facts.

Even before the founding of the CCP, Li Ta-chao spread Marxism and publicized the materialist conception of history. On the eve of the 4 May Movement, he published an article entitled "How I View Marxism."

Back in November 1918, Li Ta-chao contributed an article to a journal hailing the victory of the October Socialist Revolution. In the following year, he wrote another article in the same journal defining the basic theory of Marxism. From 1918 to 1920, he continued to write about the application of the Marxist viewpoint to the study of Chinese history and conditions in China.

Li Ta-chao stood firm in defending Marxism when it was under attack during and after the 4 May Movement. Reactionary scholars like Hu Shih preached pragmatism to oppose Marxist teachings.

"It is true that before the October Revolution Comrade Li Ta-chao was a democrat. As a staunch participant in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism at that time, he vehemently castigated the feudal system and proposed ideas for breaking down the old system and 'rejuvenating' China. All this was within the bounds of bourgeois democratism. But after the October Revolution, he championed the Russian revolution, spreading and defending Marxist tenets. He was particularly explicit in endorsing the socialist system."

In branding Li Ta-chao as a "renegade," the "gang of four" hurled groundless charges at him.

"The government of the northern warlords issued an order for the arrest of Comrade Li Ta-chao after he led the Peking populace in demonstrations on 18 March of 1926 against imperialist intervention in China. In order to carry on the revolutionary work in the north, he remained in Peking to continue his struggle in extremely dangerous and difficult circumstances. When Chiang Kai-shek was plotting the counterrevolutionary '12 April' coup in 1927, the big landlord and bourgeois classes in China worked hand in glove in putting down the revolutionary force. It was under these circumstances that Chang Tso-lin, a warlord of the Fentien clique, arrested Comrade Li Ta-chao at the bidding of the Japanese imperialists."

Li Ta-chao was cruelly persecuted after his arrest. He remained unyielding to the end, displaying the noble qualities and heroic spirit of a communist. He was executed by the reactionaries on 28 April 1927.

"In his lifetime, Comrade Li Ta-chao contributed immensely to the party and the people, setting a shining example for the CCP and revolutionary Chinese people. In Lu Hsun's words, 'What he left to us will endure, because it is the heritage of a pioneer, a monument to the revolutionary history.'"

KWANGMING DAILY DISCUSSES HISTORY OF 1911 REVOLUTION

HK271825Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 16 Feb 78 p 4 HK

[Article by the compilation group of "History of the 1911 Revolution": "Some Problems in Studying the History of the 1911 Revolution"]

[Summary] At the request of the People's Publishing House, a compilation group of the "history of the 1911 revolution" was formed by the departments of history of several institutions of higher learning to discuss certain academic problems relating to the question of whether there was a line struggle within the Tung Meng Hui, a struggle on the ideological front and what was the relationship between the bourgeois revolutionaries and peasants.

On the first question, some comrades contended that a line struggle did not exist within the Tung Meng Hui, on the grounds that, despite political differences, neither an erroneous line nor a correct line was in existence to draw clear-cut battle lines.

Other comrades disagreed. They argued that after the Wuchang uprising, the class struggle intensified, which gave rise to a violent line struggle within the Tung Meng Hui. Chang Tai-yen, Huang Hsing and Sung Chiao-jen pursued an erroneous line to oppose Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary line. It was the ascendancy of this erroneous line that led to the failure of the 1911 revolution.

On the second question, there were heated exchanges regarding the adherents of "everything Chinese is the best," based on Confucian teachings and opposed to the introduction of democratic and revolutionary concepts advocated by the Western bourgeoisie. On this issue one side condemned the proponents of "everything Chinese is the best" while the other side defended them on the grounds that the promotion of studying Chinese classics was comparable to the Renaissance in Western Europe.

"Some participants in the forum were critical of the anarchist trend of thought that prevailed in the 1911 revolution period, condemning it as an adverse current and its adherents, such as Li Shih-tseng, Wu Chin-hui and Liu Shih-pei, as utterly vile people. They maligned Sun Yat-sen, impaired revolutionary unity and opposed the revolutionary regime. Therefore, their vile influence must be wholly negated."

"However, some comrades viewed the emergence of the anarchist trend of thought among a section of the intellectuals during the 1911 revolution period as a protest against the autocracy of the feudal rulers of the Ching dynasty. They called for conducting concrete analysis from its social and class sources before disavowing in a blanket manner this trend of thought."

On the third question, opinions were divided on whether an alliance was forged between the bourgeoisie and the peasantry during the 1911 revolution period, although the possibility for forming such an alliance existed.

One group disclaimed that an alliance was forged between the bourgeoisie and the peasants, on the grounds that there was no political basis nor a common political line for forming such an alliance. Besides, organizational forms conducive to forming this alliance were lacking.

"Because of these factors, the scale of peasant struggles during the 1911 revolution period was far behind that of the Tai-ping Tien-kuo and I Ho Tuan movements, unlike the bourgeoisie-led peasant wars which erupted in Western Europe or a big upheaval in the countryside. This was a major reason for the failure of the 1911 revolution."

Another group contended that there was an alliance between the bourgeois revolutionaries and the peasants during the 1911 revolution period, with the formation of an anti-Ching united front led by bourgeois revolutionaries who rallied around their leader, Sun Yat-sen. They argued that this alliance was based on the common aspiration of the bourgeois revolutionaries and peasants to oppose the reactionary imperialist and feudal rule and topple the Ching government.

"The forum was responsible for conducting heated discussions and exchanging views on issues regarding the assessment of the extent of mobilizing the peasants and the role they played during the period of the 1911 revolution, appraisal of historical figures like Chang Tai-yen, Huang Hsing and Tsai Ho, and an analysis of the principal social contradictions during that period."

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM MALIENTAO GRANARY

HK262240Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 14 Feb 78 p 4 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Malientao Granary Criticizes the Fallacy of 'Loss Is Justified' and Defends Checking the Weight of Grain"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The work of checking the weight of grain is a basic task of enterprise management and economic accounting as well as the prerequisite for carrying out the socialist principle of fair exchange. Because of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, some enterprises have slackened up on this work. Incoming goods are not inspected before acceptance, materials sent in are not checked for weight and entries are based on the figures supplied by others. This has resulted in shortages and losses and caused difficulties in enterprise management. Therefore, this condition must change. We suggest that grain departments everywhere must, in the manner of Malientao granary, regard the work of checking weight as an important measure for reversing unjustified losses and grasp this work firmly and properly. [end Editor's Note]

In the work of reversing losses and increasing profits, Malientao granary CCF Committee under the Peking Municipal Bureau of Food, by vigorously grasping the link of checking the weight of incoming goods, has achieved very good results. From January to October 1977, it has discovered a shortage of 1.86 million catties of grain and reduced losses by 168,000 yuan by persisting in checking the weight of the grain sent in.

Because of the influence of the "gang of four's" fallacy of "loss is justified," this granary for a time did not pay much attention to checking the weight of incoming goods. At times when grain deliveries were close together, the volume was large and the turnover rate had to be fast, it invariably adopted the method of accepting the amount as given without taking into account whether or not it was up to measure. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the staff of this granary studied the relevant documents of the State Council on reversing losses and increasing profits, and realized that this is an important question concerning life. Since seriously criticizing the fallacy of "loss is justified," the Malientao granary staff are striving to maintain the practice of checking weight. For the sake of improving the speed of checking weight, they have stepped up ways of perfecting their techniques. On the one hand, they have organized young and old workers on the weight checking team to learn from and help one another and to succeed in being sure, fast and accurate in checking weight. On the other hand, they have organized storekeepers, pest controllers and laboratory technicians to study the techniques of checking weight and have formed them into a "reserve team" so that they can take part in rush checking when work is busy. The staff of this granary have also built with their own hands four sets of big scales capable of measuring weight up to 5 tons, and this innovation has increased weight checking efficiency by five or six times. To improve quality in checking weight, the Malientao granary has also established and encouraged a system of personal responsibility and developed a labor emulation drive. Since the latter part of last year, it has basically eliminated errors in checking weight.

1. 2 Mar 78

M 16

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE HELD 'RECENTLY'

OW242134Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GNT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Feb--The General Administration of Civil Aviation recently sponsored a national conference for all departments under the civil aviation system to exchange their experiences in emulating Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. The conference was a mobilization meeting to push the civil aviation system's four emulation campaigns onto a new stage; it was an oath-taking rally to express high and lofty ambitions and speed up the revolutionization and modernization of civil aviation.

The 7-day meeting was held in an atmosphere of going all out, aiming high and fighting in unity. Attending the conference were more than 300 people, including representatives of advanced units and individuals of the various civil aviation departments in launching the "four emulations" campaign, and leading cadres of the various regional civil aviation administrations and provincial (regional) bureaus, schools, factories, flying groups and airports.

Those attending were highly educated and encouraged after conscientiously studying the relevant teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the important instructions of the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou on developing civil aviation and the important instructions of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, and after exchanging the various civil aviation units' advanced experiences in emulating Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. They pledged that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, they will fight in unity, work energetically, carry out revolutionary emulation campaigns vigorously and contribute to the revolutionization and modernization of civil aviation.

Shen Tu, director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation, presided over the opening ceremony. Wang Ching-min [3769 7234 2404], political commissar [of the General Administration], delivered the closing speech, and Wang Wen [3769 2429], deputy political commissar, made a report on continuing launching the "four emulations" campaign and striving to speed up the revolutionization and modernization of civil aviation.

The conference exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their henchmen in the civil aviation departments in interfering with and undermining civil aviation, and summarized the civil aviation departments' experiences in launching the "four emulations" campaign and putting forward the various policies, assignments and measures for this year's civil aviation work.

The conference pointed out that it is necessary to implement Chairman Mao's important instruction "TRAIN AND EXACT STRICTLY," Premier Chou's important instruction "Insure safety first, improve service and strive for normal flying operations," and Chairman Hua's important instruction "Organize and command meticulously"; launch widespread and penetrating revolutionary emulation campaigns; generally and conscientiously establish the system of personal responsibility; carry out on-the-job operational and technical training; make efforts to serve the people more efficiently; and enhance the work of civil aviation.

The conference commended 74 advanced units and collectives in emulating Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, and also commended 88 advanced individuals.

I. 2 Mar 78

E 17

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A certain flying wing [taung tui 4920 7130], the second training group of the aviation school, a certain flying group [ta tui 1129 7130] and two other units were honored as pace setters in aviation safety; the No 102 plant, the 9th Flying Group, the No 1 Squadron and eight other units were honored as advanced pace setters in emulating Taching and the Hard-Bone 6th Company; and Yin Kan-ting [1438 3227 1656], deputy commander of a certain flying wing, Chao Lu-tzu [6392 4389 1311], deputy commander of the second flying group and 17 others were honored as pace setters in civil aviation. Banners and citations were presented to them at the conference.

All the delegates attending the conference unanimously adopted a proposal appealing to all cadres and workers of the civil aviation departments throughout the country to continue to launch the "four emulations" campaign, develop the excellent situation and speed up the revolutionization and modernization of civil aviation.

AFT PROVIDES BACKGROUND ON RESTORED PEKING COMMANDER

OW021104Y Paris APT in English 0659 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (AFT)--Former Peking Garrison Commander General Pu Chung-pi, purged under mysterious circumstances in 1968, has been restored to his command in the capital. General Pu takes over from General Wu Chung who last October was appointed deputy commander of the Canton Military Region.

General Pu's position was mentioned for the first time in a NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) report today on a reception given in Peking last night by the East German military attache. [see page A 7 of today's DAILY REPORT]

The general was purged in March 1968 along with General Chen Wu, then head of staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), and General Yu Li-chin, then PLA air force political commissar. The official press at the time accused the three of being involved in a plot to overthrow the government.

Peking Garrison commander since April 1967 and deputy commander of this military region, he was condemned with his "accomplices" as an "ambitious bourgeois plotter and counter-revolutionary double agent" and accused of having opposed then Public Security Minister Hsieh Fu-chih. General Pu Chung-pi played an important military role in spring 1966 during the first big disturbances of the Cultural Revolution.

He was rehabilitated on the 1974 October 1 National Day and a few months later appointed deputy commander of the Peking Garrison. The middle of last year he became once again deputy commander of the Peking Military Region.

General Pu has been made an army deputy to the 5th National People's Congress along with General Yang Chen-wu, now commanding Foochow Military Region, and General Yu Li-chin, now political commissar of the civil airline CAAC.

MATHEMATICIAN PRAISED FOR 'OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION'

HK271910Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 16 Feb 78 p 1 HK

[Untitled KWANGMING DAILY editor's note to Hsu Chih's article: "Goldbach's Conjecture"]

[Text] We are pleased to recommend to everybody the article "Goldbach's Conjecture." This soul-stirring reportage by a veteran writer, Comrade Hsu Chih, who has visited units dealing with scientific research, warmly praises the doggedness and indomitable spirit of Chen Ching-jun [7115 2529 3387], a noted mathematician, in scaling the heights of science. It presents Chen Ching-jun's outstanding contribution toward proving Goldbach's conjecture, a problem that has baffled mathematicians the world over. This achievement will inspire, educate and spur on the vast majority of scientific workers and intellectuals.

I. 2 Mar 78

E 18

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

After reading this article, the workers, peasants and soldiers will likewise feel proud of having such a fine scientist in our country and of his remarkable achievement in scientific research. If the scientific and cultural levels of a country are not raised, the four modernizations cannot be achieved. We must assiduously study and conduct research on new problems. We must scale the heights of science and strive to raise China's scientific and cultural levels so that we can contribute more to mankind.

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT SYSTEM DEMONSTRATES 'SUPERIORITY'

HK280320Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Feb 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 19 February editor's note to three students' composition answer papers]

[Text] With the concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, college enrollment work for 1977 is about to conclude. We are pleased to see that improvements in the student enrollment system have opened up more paths for talent, and that by means of merit selection, we have opened up a broad path for selecting outstanding talent in all aspects. Through these examinations, many outstanding talents have been discovered in various fields of study, fully demonstrating the superiority of the new student enrollment system. Despite interference and sabotage by the gang of four, which caused educational quality to drop seriously, many young people have continued to study hard for the revolution. They have achieved comparatively better results. The three students' compositions answer papers carried here provide effective evidence.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE SPONSORS MOVIE PREMIERE

OW250948Y Peking NCNA in English 0910 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Peking film-goers welcomed the premiere of a colour documentary named "Taching Road," which was held here yesterday evening.

The film is on the Taching oilfield, standard-bearer in China's socialist industrialization. Ten distinctive shorts tell the story, from different angles, of how Taching workers set up one of the world's major oilfields at top speed, by combining the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle with a rigorous scientific approach. The ten shorts were products of seven studios.

The premiere was attended by Vice-Minister of Culture Wang Lan-hsi, leading members of departments concerned [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1630 GMT on 24 February identifies these leading members as Vice-Minister of Petroleum and Chemical Industries Sung Chen-ming and State Planning Commission Vice-Minister Ma I], representatives of Taching workers and Peking workers, peasants, soldiers and film makers. Addressing the audience, Wang Lan-hsi warmly congratulated the film makers on the film's success and urged them to produce more and better films as their contribution to the socialist revolution and construction.

CHINESE EDITION OF 'HAMLET' GOES ON SALE IN PEKING

OW230942Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW

[By George Biannic]

[Excerpts] Peking, 23 Feb (AFP)--The first Chinese edition of William Shakespeare's masterpiece "Hamlet" for 23 years went on sale in Peking today.

1. 2 Mar 78

E 19

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A long queue about 100 yards long soon formed in front of the New China Bookshop on Wang Pu Ching Street. The new purple-covered edition has 91,000 characters and is on sale at 38 cents (around 20 U.S. cents). The cover shows a picture of the Globe Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon. The book is a reedition of a 1930 translation Chu Sheng-hao.

In Shanghai recently this correspondent saw students studying French at Fudan University debating a book by French existentialist Jean Paul Sartre.

China is currently encouraging a new "hundred flowers" movement to redevelop art and literature without admitting to "liberalisation," which has been criticised recently by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders.

YEAR'S FIRST ISSUE OF LITERARY BIMONTHLY PUBLISHED

OW230457Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb--The first 1978 issue of LITERARY REVIEW [wen hsueh ping lun 2429 7331 6097 6158], a bimonthly edited by the Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, is off the presses. It carries great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's letter to Comrade Chen I on poetry and wise leader Chairman Hua's glorious inscriptions for PEOPLE'S LITERATURE.

Also published in this issue are "In Memory of Comrade Chou En-lai" by the late Comrade Ho Chi-fang, "There Are Special Laws Governing Artistic Creation" by Wang Chao-wen, "Denounce the Rejection of the Method of Conveying Ideas Through Images" by Tsai I, "On Poetic Beauty" by Tang Tao and articles criticizing the "dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art" by Feng Mi, Ko Ling, Chieh Min, Chin Mu, Chao Hsueh, Shui Fu, Ching Nan and Hsieh Hua. It also carries "Some Questions Related to the Development of Poetry of the Tang Dynasty" by Yu Kuan-ying and Wang Shui-chao and "An Explanation of 'The Method of Depicting the Outer Appearance to Present the Inner Quality' in 'The Chapter on Simile-Metaphor and Association'" ["shih 'pi hsing pien' 'ni jung chu hsin shuo" 6847 3024 5281 4638 2362 1369 0648 1800 6141] by Wang Yuan-hua.

In its "Letter to the Readers," the LITERARY REVIEW's Editorial Department says that to keep to the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the journal, in addition to articles discussing contemporary writers and works, will publish articles and reference materials discussing the history of Chinese literature, ancient writers and works and foreign literature in order to thoroughly eliminate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence in these fields.

ANCIENT BOOK SHOWING TIES WITH JAPAN DISCOVERED

OW021115Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 2 March (HSINHUA)--A lost ancient book hand-copied more than 1,200 years ago was discovered among some old books bought by a second-hand bookstore in Shanghai last year. The title, "Book of Divination", which was copied by people during the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907), has not been in the literary catalogues in the histories of the various dynasties, nor is it in the official catalogues or those of private libraries since.

The "Book of Divination" is written on a scroll, with the heading "Volume 23". This shows that the whole book was quite long. The scroll in graceful but vigorous handwriting measures seven metres by 28 centimetres and has three hundred and sixtytwo lines with about 6,000 characters. The paper is fine, thin and smooth and is still in a good state after 1,200 years.

On the back the scroll are written five essays concerning the ceremony of accepting Buddhist admonitions, handcopied by monks of ancient Japan. A postscript to the longest essay is dated "the fifth year of Yuanching (the reign of an emperor in Japan)" or A.D. 881. This indicates that the book arrived in Japan during the ninth century at the latest.

The handcopied "Book of Divination" serves as a valuable historical relic showing the ancient cultural exchange between China and Japan.

NORTHEAST PROVINCES PREPARE FOR SPRING PLANTING

OWO21349Y Peking NCNA in English 1219 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--Peasants in the three northeastern provinces are already busy preparing the spring sowing, long before the thaw.

In China's northernmost and coldest province of Heilungkiang, manure has been transported to 1.33 million hectares of snow-clad commune or state farm land. Rain has been scarce these years and since last October the province has sunk 3,000 machine-operated wells and built a multitude of water control projects, ready to defeat another drought. At the same time, measures are also being taken to cope with possible water-logging caused the thaw or excessive rainfall.

In neighbouring Kirin Province, people have finished overhauling more than 6,000 tractors and still more farm machines. Half the manure for the spring crops has been carted to the fields, and 160,000 hectares of farmland have been improved.

In Liaoning Province further south, city dwellers lend a helping hand by sending night-soil to the countryside for fertilizer. Factory workers are organized into mobile groups which tour the communes to help overhaul and repair tractors and other farm machines. A socialist emulation campaign is unfolding among the peasants who are going all out to transport fertilizer, select good seeds and prepared nursery beds for the spring rice seedlings, while pressing and harrowing the winter wheat to conserve the moisture.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY TUNNEL WATER LEAKAGE--Changsha, 27 Feb--The Kwangchow Railway Administration is successfully using high molecular material to plug leaks in the Pingkou railway tunnel in Hunan Province, which has been notorious for serious leakage. The Railway Ministry is preparing to popularize this new method. The 690-metre-long Pingkou tunnel had hundreds of leaks, the serious ones resulting in leakage of over 20 cubic metres of water per hour. The problem was solved by plugging leaks in the arched roof of the tunnel with high molecular material and building drainage ditches to drain of the water from the side walls. After 2 years of observation the method is proving successful. No new leaks have developed and the tunnel has remained dry. The method saves both time and manpower and the work can be done during intervals without affecting train schedules. [Peking NCNA English 0704 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW]

I. 2 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

Q 1

PEASANTS RIGHT TO CRITICIZE CADRES CONFIRMED IN ANHWEI

OW021044Y Peking MCNA in English 0727 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, 2 March (HSINHUA)--A peasant of a rural people's commune in Anhwei Province slammed a liquor bottle to the ground when he criticized a production team leader who spent public funds for wining and dining. The peasant was praised by the local party committee and fellow peasants.

After the fall of the "gang of four", the Chinese party and government again called on cadres and party members to restore the party's tradition of devotion to public duty, the style of hard work and plain living, serving the people wholeheartedly and opposing dishonesty. The masses have the right to criticize the shortcomings and mistakes of cadres without fear of retaliation.

In response to the party's call, the party committee of the Kaohuang people's commune in Hsuehi Prefecture of Anhwei Province made a decision last December that peasants have the right to criticize cadres who spend public funds on banquets and are even allowed to upset the table; those who ordered the banquet must compensate the losses. The leader of a production team spent public funds for a banquet. The peasant, Tsao Man-ting, was so angry that he picked up a liquor bottle and slammed it to the ground. The production team leader rushed into Tsao Man-ting's home and broke a cooking pot.

On learning of the incident, the secretary of the party committee of the production brigade severely criticized the production team leader. The party committee of the commune immediately called a meeting at which a three-point decision was made; firmly supported Tsao's just stand and urged all cadres and peasants of the commune to learn from him; compensation was demanded from those who attended the banquet; the production team leader was suspended while he made self-criticism.

The party committee of Hsuehi Prefecture supported the decision and asked all party members and cadres to struggle against such a bad style of work.

ANHWEI COUNTY CORRECTS RURAL LABOR PROBLEMS

HK260825Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Hsiao County CCP Committee has adopted effective measures to insure sufficient labor for the frontline of spring farming. In previous years, the gang of four and their Anhwei agent and black ace generals sabotaged the party's rural economic policies, threw the management of the collective economy into chaos and sabotaged the labor plans of the state and collective. "Applying illegal methods, they privately recruited and indiscriminately employed temporary and contract workers and part-workers part-peasants, and connived at the rural labor force drifting away to find sinister ways of making money."

To correct this state of affairs and strengthen the frontline of agriculture, since the beginning of spring the county CCP committee has launched the county organs, factories and mines and commune-level units to send back to the frontline of agriculture those temporary and contract workers and part-workers part-peasants privately recruited and indiscriminately employed by them in recent years.

1. 2 Mar 78

Q 2

PRC
EAST REGION

"By now, the county organs and various factories and mines have sent 800 part-workers part-peasants back to their production teams to take part in agricultural production. Most of the 6,000 laborers in the county who had drifted away have also gone back to their villages and plunged into spring farmwork."

By 20 February 150,000 people in the county were engaged in preparations for spring farming. The county had prepared 500,000 mou of land and collected nearly 2 million cartloads of manure.

FUKIEN OVERSEAS CHINESE GROUP TO 'RESUME' ACTIVITIES

HK020450Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 1 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Fukien Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held an enlarged meeting of committee members and decided to immediately resume its activities. It also decided to give full play to its role as a bridge and assistant under the leadership of the party, publicize the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, keep in touch with the masses of Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, and contribute to enlarging the Overseas Chinese patriotic united front, to mobilizing the socialist activism of the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents and to realizing the four modernizations."

"Comrade Lin I-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended. Also attending the meeting were Chen Yu-hai, responsible comrade of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP Committee; Hsu Liang-feng, responsible comrade of the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Department; Wang Han-chieh, chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; Kuo Jui-jen, Ko Chao-yang and Liu Cheng-peng, vice chairmen of the federation; Standing Committee members and members of the federation; responsible persons of various municipal and county federations of returned Overseas Chinese as well as famous returned Overseas Chinese. The meeting was held from 20 to 25 February."

The meeting transmitted the spirit of the national preparatory meeting for the national Overseas Chinese affairs work conference and seriously studied the relevant documents of the party Central Committee. The people at the meeting talked about the present excellent situation, understood the significance of doing a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work, exchanged experiences in regard to resuming activities and exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging Overseas Chinese affairs work.

Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. After emphasizing and praising the central decision on promoting Overseas Chinese affairs work, he said: "Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over federations of returned Overseas Chinese. Municipal and county federations of returned Overseas Chinese must resume their activities as quickly as possible. The cadres of federations of returned Overseas Chinese must be included in the list of staff of the state and funds must be included in financial plans. Sites of federations of returned Overseas Chinese used for other purposes or demolished must be readjusted and returned. The departments concerned must provide support to bring the role and effect of federations of Overseas Chinese into full play."

MEETING TO MARK TAIWAN UPRISING HELD IN FUKIEN

HK020235Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 1 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 28 January 180 people, including people of all circles and Taiwan compatriots in Fukien and Foochow, held a meeting to mark the 31st anniversary of the 28 February Taiwan uprising. "Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Wu Hung-hsiang, (Tung Te-tsu), Wang Yen, Pi Chi-chang and Cheng Huo-pai; responsible persons of the PLA units on the Fukien Front, of the leadership organs of the PLA units on the Fukien Front and of the provincial military district Sung Wei-shin, Hsieh Chia-hsiang, Chao Hua-ching, (Feng Cheng) and (Li Chia); responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC Committee Ni Nan-shan and Chia Chiu-min; and responsible persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Chao Tsung-hsin, (Liu I) and others. The meeting was organized by the provincial CPPCC Committee. Comrade Chia Chiu-min, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided. Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke."

After hailing the present excellent situation, Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang said: "We warmly welcome Taiwan compatriots and the patriotic Overseas Chinese who have come back to the mainland to visit their relatives, visit, participate in various kinds of activities and in socialist construction. We deeply believe that the people of Taiwan Province will carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, raise their feelings of patriotism and unite with the people of all nationalities of the country to strive for the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland."

Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang also encouraged the government and military personnel of the Chiang clique to contribute to the unification of the country. He said: "We welcome those who love their country. The military and government personnel of the Chiang clique must understand the situation, put the interests of country and nation in first place and not miss the opportunity to render service to the cause of unifying the motherland. We welcome them to come back to the mainland to visit their relatives, visit their friends or even settle down. We guarantee that they can come and go as they wish."

Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang stressed: Taiwan is part of China. "Liberating Taiwan is absolutely a domestic affair of the Chinese people and foreigners are absolutely not allowed to interfere. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must fight in unity, resolutely implement combat tasks put forward by the Fifth NPC and strive to realize the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland."

Comrade (Li Chia), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, also spoke at the meeting. He said: We must respond to the call of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, make preparations for liberating Taiwan and strengthen the revolutionized and modernized building of the army, military training and the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people so as to build Fukien into a forward base for liberating Taiwan.

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION EXAMINED IN KIANGSI

HK260210Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] A responsible comrade of the farmland capital construction headquarters of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently pointed out that since the period before the autumn harvest, 100,000 cadres and 6 million laborers throughout the province have taken part in farmland capital construction.

"According to statistics as of early February, 16,000 projects have been completed throughout the province. They have built 7.6 million mou of irrigated farmland guaranteeing high and stable yields irrespective of drought or flood, increased the 'three guarantee' farmland by 5 million mou and completed 1.1 billion cubic meters of earth and stone work, equivalent to 2.8 times the corresponding period the previous winter and spring. In short, achievements in all farmland capital construction are tremendous.

"However, in accordance with demands of the central authorities and the provincial CCF committee, shortcomings are still very great if we examine them from the viewpoint of one dividing into two. The most outstanding issue is that targets have been very poorly achieved; the task of rounding off the projects is still very arduous. The original plan for building 'three guarantee' farmland throughout the province was 12 million mou, but only 5.2 million have been completed, less than half the plan.

"The plan for increasing effective irrigated areas was 2 million mou, but only 1.3 million have been completed. The plan for building farmland guaranteeing good harvest irrespective of drought or flood was 3 million mou, but only 2.1 million have been completed. The plan called for eliminating waterlogging on 1.2 million mou of farmland, but only 1.07 million were completed. The plan was to build 7 to 8 million mou of farmland guaranteeing high and stable yields, but only 3 million have been completed. Of the 23,000 projects that have been begun, nearly half are still incomplete. Although most of the earth and stone work of many projects has been completed, many construction tasks still have not been completed and projects have not been properly rounded off and cannot be fully effective.

"At present, farmland capital construction throughout the province is at a crucial moment of scoring initial results. The comrade of the farmland capital construction headquarters of the provincial Revolutionary Committee held: We must not be arrogant, relax or withdraw from the battle. We must redouble our efforts, advance from victory to victory, exert still greater efforts and resolutely win complete victory in farmland capital construction. Therefore, the current main orientation of farmland capital construction is to grasp effects and fulfill the task with guaranteed quality."

1. We must inspect the various farmland capital construction tasks, sum up experiences, discover shortcomings and adopt measures. "The brigade-run projects must be inspected by communes, while commune-run projects must be inspected by counties, and county- and district-run projects must be inspected by prefectures and municipalities. All projects meeting standards and demands must be given qualification certificates, while projects not meeting standards and qualifying demands must be studied immediately. Leadership must be strengthened, manpower properly organized and we must adopt further measures to effectively solve problems without leaving any concealed dangers or unfinished work. The various areas must resolutely overcome the trends of pursuing only surface qualities without considering the actual effects of the projects."

2. The season for flood prevention is drawing near. We must insure that no accident will occur in reservoirs and embankments. Various measures still uncompleted must be completed soon. This is a major issue that concerns the safety of people and the consolidation of and giving play to the effects of the achievements of farmland capital construction. We must enhance our understanding of the importance of dealing with dangerous reservoirs.

3. We must give play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, rely on the masses, tap potentials and insure the victorious progress of farmland capital construction. The various trades and professions must continue to effectively support agriculture and support farmland capital construction.

4. We must grasp the consolidation and development of the full-time farmland capital construction force.

MEETING IN KIANGSI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TAIWAN UPRISING

HK011520Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "On the morning of 28 February the Kiangsi Provincial CPPCC Committee held a rally at the Chungshan Hall in Nanchang Municipality to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the 28 February uprising by the people of Taiwan Province. Over 100 people attended the rally, including Liang Ta-shan and Chung Ping, vice chairmen of the Kiangsi Provincial CPPCC Committee; Liu Kun, deputy director of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee's United Front Work Department and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee; figures of various patriotic democratic parties and groups in the province; patriotic figures from various circles; representatives of compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao who are in Nanchang; representatives of returned Overseas Chinese; and responsible persons of the trade union, CYL, Women's Federation and the Nanchang Municipal Department of United Front Work.

"The memorial rally was presided over by Comrade Liu Kung.

"People from all walks of life who attended the rally freely talked about the excellent situation of grasping the key link in running the country well. They praised the Taiwan people's patriotic and revolutionary spirit of struggling against Chiang." They resolutely supported the Taiwan people's struggle to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland. "They unanimously pointed out: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, we can certainly fulfill the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou's behest of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland."

Comrade Liang Ta-shan was the first to speak at the rally. He said: "Taiwan compatriots are our blood brothers. Liberating Taiwan is our country's internal affair. We thus absolutely forbid foreign intervention. Beset with both internal and external difficulties, the Chiang Ching-kuo clique in Taiwan is full of insuperable contradictions and is threatened by growing crises. Taiwan compatriots who live in an abyss of suffering admire the socialist motherland with growing intensity. We must liberate Taiwan alongside our Taiwan compatriots and finally fulfill the great cause of reunifying the motherland."

Also speaking at the rally were 16 persons including figures from various circles and representatives of Taiwan compatriots.

KIANGSI HAILS HUA'S CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY INSCRIPTION

HK260845Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 16 February the Kiangsi Provincial Capital Construction Committee held a rally to celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for the construction materials industry. Comrade Wang Chao-jung, Standing Committee member of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the rally.

After praising Chairman Hua's inscription and emphasizing the role of the construction materials industry in socialist construction, Comrade Wang Chao-jung said: "We must transmit, study and implement Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription in a big way, rely on our own efforts, work hard and strive to promote the development of the construction materials industry in our province."

Representatives of the provincial Construction Materials Bureau, of the Kiangsi cement plant, of the Lushan cement plant and of the provincial construction materials machinery plant also spoke at the rally. They unanimously held: "We must immediately whip up an upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription in a big way, adopt effective and practical measures and strive to achieve a great leap forward and development in the construction materials industry." The representatives also vowed to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and work hard so as to repay the warm concern of Chairman Hua for the construction materials industry.

SHANGHAI ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVERSES GANG'S 'VERDICTS'

OWO10623Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0658 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 23 Feb--While penetratingly exposing and criticizing the counter-revolutionary political program of the "gang of four," the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has implemented the party's policy on cadres, resolutely denied the slanderous and false words and statements of the "gang of four" and reversed the verdicts on and exonerated people against whom false accusations were made by the "gang of four."

At the peak of their power, the "gang of four" and their followers in Shanghai made a shocking and false accusation about the existence of a "'two lines, one committee' [liang hsien i hui 0357 4848 0001 2585] group of secret agents" in a number of research units of the Academy of Sciences in Shanghai, and labeled a large number of scientists and technicians, including a number of famous scientists, "secret agents." This false accusation involved 14 research units. Several hundred people were slanderously accused of being "secret agents" and investigated. After careful investigation and verification it has been determined that not one of them was a secret agent.

In January this year, the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences held a rally at which it was declared that the so-called "'two lines, one committee' group of secret agents" was a complete fabrication and verdicts on the comrades who had been persecuted were reversed.

As early as the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, Chang Chun-chiao and his ilk had concocted the "change the dynasty" fallacy, opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and claimed that a "sinister line exercised dictatorship" over the science and technology front during the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Wang Hung-wen babbled more than once: "The enemy is deeply involved in various departments of science and technology. The number of bad elements is increasing." At that time one of the chieftains in control of science and technology in Shanghai was Wang Hung-wen's little brother. He uttered the same nonsense as Wang Hung-wen and ranted: The departments of science and technology were filled with "secret agents, counterrevolutionaries, cliques and imported goods (meaning international spies). Secret agents flourished like clusters of bananas."

In 1968, under the excuse of cleaning up the ranks, Wang Hung-wen and his little brother made false accusations. They regarded the Academia Sinica formed by the Kuomintang before liberation as a "line" and considered the Shanghai Natural Science Research Institute, established during the period of Japanese occupation, as another "line." They labeled these two lines and the committee to assist the puppet Academia Sinica, formed on the eve of the Kuomintang's major retreat, as the "'two line, one committee' group of secret agents" and smeared all scientists and technicians before liberation as "secret agents." They slandered them for being "secret agents who were dormant for a while and who later became active."

Wang Hung-wen's little brother, who controlled science and technology in Shanghai, also settled down at the Shanghai Plant Physiology Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to obtain forced confessions. After various kinds of fiendish and fascist torture, over 100 people in the research institute were labeled "secret agents." The sinister experience he gained was "the ability to clean out in one stroke a large number of secret agents without going out of the gate of the institute and spending money on traveling."

Later, he convened a so-called science and technology "experience-exchange meeting" in Shanghai and demanded that his sinister experience be popularized by all units. Under his sinister influence, people branded "secret agents" were not only veteran scientists who remained in China from the old days before liberation or who returned to the country from overseas, but also veteran scientists and technicians who participated in scientific research work after liberation. Even more vicious was the fact that he regarded those comrades who joined the CCP in the enemy-occupied area prior to liberation as "secret agents" and investigated them. He said to these former underground Communist Party members: "The Kuomintang did not capture you in the past. You ran away. But this time we have got you."

He even ridiculously smeared organizations that compile scientific and technological data and various academic organizations as "organs for secret agents," even though those organizations were formed under the leadership of the party after liberation. Filling out a "form for membership in the Association of Natural Dialectics" or a "registration form for foreign-language translators" was also regarded as participation in "organizations for secret agents."

Some scientific research personnel had permits to read or borrow reference materials from the Center for Scientific and Technological Data in Shanghai. Those permits were also regarded as criminal evidence of having belonged to "organizations for secret agents." The number of people under investigation at the Shanghai Organic Chemistry Research Institute went from 3 at the very beginning of the investigation to over 100. Even college graduates who joined the institute before 1967 and leading party and government cadres in the institute were branded "secret agents."

The "gang of four" and their followers in Shanghai vigorously promoted their experience in obtaining forced confessions and giving these confessions credence. They ranted: "The party's policies are like checks, while fists and clubs are like cash. When howling is heard at midnight (meaning torture), a confession is obtained at daybreak." They adopted every method used by the Kuomintang reactionaries to persecute revolutionary people, including fiendish and fascist physical and mental torture.

They falsely accused people in many research institutes of being "foreign agents" and subjected many scientists who had returned from abroad to harassment and persecution.

Kuang Wu-han, former deputy director of the Shanghai Research Institute for Precision Optical Instruments, was an outstanding electronics expert and Communist Party member who was promoted after serving as an apprentice. He made many contributions to the development of electronics and to laser research projects. In 1953 he overcame all kinds of difficulties and returned to the motherland from Hong Kong with his entire family in response to the call of Premier Chou. On more than one occasion he was cordially received by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. However, the "gang of four" smeared him as a "special agent who smuggled himself in," a "scientific comprador," a "slave to anything foreign," a "British spy" and "double-capitalist roader." He was illegally isolated and his wages withheld. He finally died as a result of this persecution. His wife was branded a "woman secret agent" and isolated for 9 months. Also branded a "secret agent" was Huang Wu-han's mentor, a 70-year-old veteran worker, and Huang Wu-han's sister, a veteran cadre who joined the revolution in 1937. She was demoted, investigated and her wages reduced because of her connection with so-called "secret agent" Huang Wu-han. Huang Wu-han's sister and Huang's two children were also illegally isolated and investigated. Even the nurse who looked after the children was not spared.

In persecuting veteran scientists, the "gang of four" even refused to spare the dead. Prof Chu Hsi, former director of the Experimental Biological Research Institute, was a famous biologist at home and abroad who warmly cherished Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, dedicated his whole life to scientific research and theoretical study and made major contributions to solving practical production problems. He worked hard and carried out scientific research day and night. Although he was hospitalized for cancer in 1962, he still wrote a 200,000-word academic thesis. After he died, the party and people made a positive appraisal of his contributions to the cause of science in the motherland, buried his remains at the Shanghai Chian Cemetery, and erected a monument on which his past deeds were inscribed. The "gang of four" and their followers smeared Chu Hsi as a "reactionary academic authority" and even conducted an on-the-spot criticism meeting in front of his tomb. They destroyed the monument and the grave.

The false accusations made by the "gang of four" against scientific and technological personnel had serious and adverse consequences. A number of scientific and technological personnel were branded "secret agents" over a protracted period and were harassed. The families and children of some of the comrades who died as a result of persecution were discriminated against. Many comrades were physically attacked. Work in scientific research was seriously undermined. The research work of many scientific institutes was suspended for a protracted period. Some laboratories were dismantled and all reference materials lost. Some scientists lost all the reference materials and notes they had painstakingly compiled over years.

At present, the party committee of the Shanghai branch and the party organizations of various institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences are acting to thoroughly exonerate the comrades who were persecuted by being falsely accused of comprising a "two lines, one committee" secret agent group. They are assigning full-time personnel the task of seriously reviewing those comrades' personnel files.

1. 2 Mar 78

0 9

PHO
HAI REGION

They will nullify all false accusations and destroy all fabricated evidence. They will make necessary readjustments in these comrades' jobs by reinstating them to their former technical positions. Some scientists and technicians with the necessary vocational and physical requirements have already resumed or have been promoted to leadership positions in research offices or institutes. Those comrades will be given back their confiscated properties. The party committee and organizations are restoring the good reputations of those who died as a result of persecution after false accusations were made against them. Memorial meetings are being held for them and ceremonies are being prepared from the disposition of urns containing their ashes. They are confirming those comrades' contributions to the scientific cause of the motherland and are pursuing the party's policies in correctly handling problems concerning those comrades' family members, relatives and friends who are also affected by the false accusations. The pernicious effects on the family members, relatives and friends will be eliminated wherever they exist.

The death of Comrade Huang Wu-han will be treated as a death in the line of duty and pension benefits and burial fees will be given to his family. His aged mother will receive a monthly subsistence allowance. The party organizations will write to the departments in which Comrade Huang's wife, sisters, children, the children's nurse and his veteran worker-teacher are working in order to restore their good reputations. The exoneration of Prof Chu Hsi was publicly announced in January 1978. In addition, action will be taken to rebuild his tomb, publish criticism articles in the newspapers against the crimes of the "gang of four" in making false charges against Professor Chu, resume the research project which the professor began but which was discontinued years ago, and publish his books. The science documentary "A Toad Without a Grandfather," relating Professor Chu's achievements in scientific research, will be reshown. His family will receive the same subsistence allowance given before the false accusations were made.

Other comrades persecuted with false accusations have also been exonerated. The party organizations have talked to them, solicited their opinions regarding implementation of policies and helped them solve their difficulties. The party organizations have visited the departments in which relatives of persecuted comrades are working and explained the situation. The party organizations have also written to units in which those comrades' children are working in order to eliminate the adverse effects they are suffering.

SHANGHAI NAVAL UNITS OBSERVE MAO INSPECTION ANNIVERSARY

06211255V Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Feb 78 0W

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 20 February a solemn meeting was held by commanders and fighters of naval units stationed in Shanghai to commemorate the 25th anniversary of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's first inspection of Shanghai warships and naval units. Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice of inspecting naval warships and units and his brilliant inscription, "In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy," have served as an encouragement for commanders and fighters--who are determined to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua--to implement the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, to grasp the ke, link and run the army well, to be prepared for war and to strive to build a powerful navy at an accelerated pace.

1. 2 Mar 78

0 10

PRC
EAST REGION

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. Present were 1,300 persons, including Chen Chin-hua, Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice-chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; leading comrades of various naval units stationed in Shanghai; representatives and former crew members of the glorious "Changchiang," "Loyang," and "Huanghe" warships which were inspected by Chairman Mao; and cadres and fighters of various organs and units.

A speech was made in the meeting by Chen Te-hsueh, leading comrade of naval units stationed in Shanghai, on behalf of the naval units' party committee.

He called on all commanders and fighters of Shanghai naval units to turn the commemoration activities into a powerful impetus for accelerating navy building. He said we must grasp Chairman Mao's instruction "it is necessary to consolidate the army" and "be prepared for war" as the key link. We must be confident and display great vigor in performing all our naval unit work well. We must work in a practical manner. It is especially necessary to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in interfering with and sabotaging the implementation of the guidelines of the enlarged meeting and in sabotaging navy building. It is necessary to continue to fight well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, deepen education in the "10 shoulds and 10 shouldn'ts," eliminate chaos, restore order and carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang through to the end.

He called on all commanders and fighters to strengthen preparedness against war and be prepared for war. He said that we must undergo intensive and rigorous training to meet the needs of actual combat, make great efforts to master skills for wiping out the enemy, train well and be ready to go to the battlefield at all times in order to contribute to the defense of the 10,000-li coast of the motherland and liberate the motherland's sacred territory, Taiwan.

HUA INSCRIPTION ON HANDICRAFTS CELEBRATED IN SHANGHAI

OW020246Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The Handicraft Arts Department of Shanghai Municipality held a rally attended by 10,000 persons on 24 February to ardently celebrate the wise leader Chairman Hua's inscription on handicraft arts.

A large embroidery bearing Chairman Hua's inscription, "Develop our country's handicraft art production," completed by workers of the Hongsing and Hungwei embroidery plants and the Shanghai Handicrafts Art Research Center after 2 days and 2 nights of difficult work, was exhibited at the rally. Present were leading comrades of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Political Department of Shanghai's Industry and Communications Bureau, Shanghai's Planning Committee, and Shanghai's Handicraft Industry Bureau.

Speaking at the rally, Comrade Wang I-chih, vice minister of light industry, discussed the significance of Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription and encouraged everyone to strive for still higher handicraft arts and light industry production in order to make greater contributions to building our country into a powerful socialist state in line with the four modernizations. Encouraged by Chairman Hua's loving care and sincere wishes, everyone pledged to further develop China's handicraft arts.

I, 2 Mar 78

G 11

PRC
EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ANHWEI NPC DELEGATES--Anhui Province's delegates to the Fifth NPC and the first session of the Fifth CPPCC left Hefei by train for Peking on 23 and 24 February. They were seen off at the station by Ku Cho-hsin, Liu Lien-min, Yang Wei-ping, Hu Tan, Meng Chia-chin, Kuo Ti-hsiang, Li Chen-tung, (Tung Yu-hsiang), Ma Tsung-Huang and (Chung Chia-hua), responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the province. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK]

ANHWEI NEW BUILDING TECHNIQUE--Since November last year, a number of construction units in Anhwei have begun adopting a new construction technique of using prefabricated hollow concrete slabs for walls. These units are the Pengpu Municipal No 1 Construction Company, the Wuhu Municipal No 1 Construction Company and the Anhwei Provincial No 2 Construction Company. It took them only 3 months to build three 5-storey high residential buildings with a total floor space of 5,000 square meters. The time needed for the new construction method is only half that of the normal method of building houses with bricks and tiles. This new construction technique is being widely promoted at home and abroad. The new technique has many good points. First, it has greatly raised the level of mechanization of construction. With the new technique, the level of mechanization of construction is 80 percent. Second, with the new technique one-third of the construction and decoration of buildings can be done at factories. Third, since the wall built by this new technique is one-third thinner than the normal brick wall, the actual usable area of the building will be increased by 5 percent. Experiments show that houses built with this new technique can withstand earthquakes grade 7 and above. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 78 HK]

ANHWEI NEW ELECTRONIC COMPUTER--The Anhwei radio plant, the electronics engineering faculty of Tsinghua University and the No 6 Office of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building have worked together to trial-produce China's first BGS 050 miniature electronic computer. After nearly a year of modification work, the computer now basically meets the demands of the design and preparation are underway for producing it in small quantities. The miniature computer will play an ever more outstanding role in the course of effecting the four modernizations. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGSI COMMERCE--Last year, Kiangsi's commerce departments changed the passive situation of not fulfilling the procurement quota of daily-use industrial products which existed for the past several years and overfulfilled the state procurement plan. The amount of daily-use industrial products sent to rural areas last year was up 23.6 percent over 1976. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGSI ELECTRIC POWER CONSTRUCTION--The masses of cadres, staff and workers throughout Kiangsi have taken part in the joint battle of promoting 125,000-kilowatt electric power capital construction projects. The 125,000-kilowatt projects include the installation of five generators and two cables, the construction of three electricity stations and the completion of the capital construction projects to the Chingtochen and Feni power-plants. The provincial party committee has set up a special command for the construction project. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee have personally commanded the work. The Ichun prefectural party committee has mobilized more than 10 local factories and mines to take part in the construction and expansion of two sets of 50,000-kilowatt generators in Feni powerplant. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK]

1. 2 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HONAN WINTER AFFORESTATION--Chengchow, 14 Feb--Since last winter Honan Province has leveled 650,000 mou in preparation for afforestation, afforested 353,000 mou, built 2.73 million mou of farmland windbreaks, interplanted 1.13 million mou of tung trees on farmland, and planted more than 70 million saplings on spare lots. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 14 Feb 78 OW]

HUNAN FISH PRODUCTION--Hunan Province overfulfilled its 1977 production plan for fresh fish. This province's 52 state-run fish farms have set up and improved the system of fixed responsibility in production and strengthened management, thus promoting fishery development. In 1977 the 52 state-run fish farms produced 154,000 piculs of fresh fish, a 27 percent increase compared with 1976. Over half of the state-run fish farms turned deficits into profits and profits increased by 200 percent compared with 1976. There were over 4,700 commune and brigade-run fish farms in this province in 1977. They managed over a million mou of area used for raising fish, which accounts for nearly a third of their province's area used for raising fish. The 4,700 fish farms' output in 1977 increased by over 10 percent compared with 1976. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 78 HK]

HUPEH COTTON PROCUREMENT--Hupei has overfulfilled the 1977 state plan for the procurement of cotton. The principal quality indexes and economic targets of the new cotton, including quality, length and average price per unit were better than in the previous year. The quantities of cotton procured in Tienmen, Hsiaokan, Huangpi, Chichun, Tangyang and Anlu counties have surpassed the best historical levels. This year, Hupei has reaped a bumper cotton harvest. In 5 prefectures and municipalities including Chingchow, Hsiaokan, Huanggang, Ichang and Wuhan, and in 25 counties, including Tienmen, Mienyang, Yumeng, Hsinehou, Chihchiang and Sui, the average per-mou cotton yield surpassed the target set in the National Agricultural Development Program. Among them, the total yield of the 780,000 mou of cotton in Tienmen County reached 1.016 million piculs, and the per-mou yield reached 130 catties. The per-mou yield of the 300,000 mou of cotton in Hsinehou County was more than 149 catties. [Wuhan Hupei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK]

HUPEH PREFECTURAL CADRES LABOR--During the spring festival the leading comrades of the party, government and army of Enshih Prefecture have led office cadres down to the worksites of the (Chepa) hydroelectric power project to participate in labor. On 6 February, Comrade (Wang Chieh), first secretary of the Enshih Prefectural CCP Committee, led the leading comrades of the prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees and of the Enshih Military Subdistrict, as well as responsible comrades at and above prefectural section and bureau level and of the party, government and army of Enshih County, to go down to the worksites of the (Chepa) hydroelectric power project to labor together with the masses and to spend a revolutionized spring festival. [Wuhan Hupei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK]

HUPEH MILITIAMEN LABOR--Since last winter 4.95 million militiamen throughout the province have participated in farmland capital construction. At various worksites the militiamen conducted military training, organized political evening schools and criticism rallies to expose and criticize the gang of four and conducted the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. [Wuhan Hupei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 78 HK]

HUPEH RAILWAY CADRES--The leading cadres at all levels of the Wuhan Railway Bureau have gone down to the frontline of transportation to spend a revolutionized spring festival together with the staff, workers and their dependents. (Chen Chin), secretary of the party committee of the Wuhan Railway Bureau, inspected the workshops of various key stations and depots in the Wuhan area during the spring festival to assist them in their tasks. On 7 February, (Liu Shih-kung), secretary of the party committee of the organs of the bureau, led 120 office cadres to Hankou station to participate in the struggle to load and unload trains together with the workers. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK]

HUPEH NPC DELEGATES--On the evening of 23 February the Hupeh delegates to the Fifth NPC left Wuhan for Peking by train. Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province and Wuhan and representatives of the masses, 1,000 people altogether, saw them off at the railway station. Those seeing them off included (Wang Chun), (Jen Chung-lin), Wang Pu-ching, Li Pu-chuan, Hsueh Tan, Chiao Te-hsiu, Chang Chin-hsien, Wang Li-pin, Ma Hsueh-Li, (Shih Chun), Hsia Shih-hou, (Chen Ming), Hsu Tao-chi, Tien Ying, Lin Shao-nan, Hsu Kuo-tao, Chou Shih-chung, Cheng Chih-shih, (Wang Keng-yuan), (Li Chun), (Meng Hsiao-pan) and (Wang Chieh), responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province and municipality. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK]

WUHAN PLA UNITS ACTIVITIES--A conference of commanders and fighters of the organs of the headquarters of the Wuhan PLA units on exchanging experiences in learning from Le! Peng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company has been held. The representatives to the conference held high Chairman Mao's great banner, implemented the line of the 11th National Party Congress, studied the relevant documents of the party Central Committee, exposed and criticized the gang of four, summed up and exchanged experiences, cited the advanced and set up typical examples. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 78 HK]

KWANGSI MANURE COLLECTION--According to statistics as of 20 January, since the beginning of last winter the rural communes and brigades in Kwangsi have built 86,300 collective pig sties and cattle barns, 5,800 public lavatories, 20,000 collective manure sheds and 91,400 large manure pits and field manure pits. To strengthen leadership over manure building, various localities including Nanning, Liuchou, Kueilin, Wuchou and Paize have set up leadership organs for the building of lavatories in the countryside. They have also organized forces to go deep down to settle in various communes and brigades to stimulate the building of lavatories. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 HK]

KWANGSI RUBBER PRODUCTION--Last year Kwangsi overfulfilled the state quota for rubber production by 5 percent despite an unprecedented natural disaster. During the winter of 1976 and last spring, the growth of rubber trees was greatly affected by low temperatures, a cold wave and a 6-month-long drought. In view of the situation, party committees of various rubber plantations grasped rubber production as an important task. They strengthened leadership over rubber production. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 78 HK]

1. 2 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

WU HSIANG-PI OPENS KWEICHOW FARM MECHANIZATION MEETING

HK011430Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK

[Opening speech delivered on 26 February by Wu Hsiang-pi, secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, at the Kweichow provincial conference on agricultural mechanization]

[Summary] Our provincial conference on agricultural mechanization is being held amid an excellent situation throughout the country. Since the gang of four were smashed, Kweichow has clearly investigated the persons and events connected with the gang's conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power and rectified the party and work style. Our province has successfully fulfilled the demands of grasping the key link in running Kweichow well and of achieving initial success in 1 year. We have reversed the longstanding situation of stagnation in agriculture, of retreat and reduction in industry, of being unable to fulfill the financial revenue plan for 5 years and of chaos in communications and transport. In 1977, total grain output increased nearly 10 percent over the record level. The total value of industrial output was up 31 percent. The output of some important products increased 100 percent. Various economic and technical indexes improved greatly. The financial revenue plan was overfulfilled by more than 30 percent. The province set a record in volume of freight transported. The scale and speed of farmland capital construction were unprecedented. The total value of industrial output and the total financial revenue this January increased 10 percent over the same period last year. Various fronts have scored very great achievements. The pace of agricultural mechanization has been greatly quickened.

The excellent status of industrial development has made even higher demands on us. We must build Kweichow into a strategic rear area with harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, according to our strategic position and natural conditions. The whole national economy must develop at a high speed. In particular, we must achieve a big breakthrough in the speed of agricultural development. Various places must deeply conduct the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, vigorously promote farmland capital construction and carry out scientific farming. It is imperative to mobilize the forces of the entire province to promote agricultural mechanization. The key to developing agriculture lies in mechanization.

"Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our province's agricultural mechanization has greatly developed. However, because of the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly of the gang of four, our province's agricultural mechanization was often affected and suffered serious losses. The agricultural mechanization system was sabotaged and the schedule for agricultural mechanization was delayed. So far, the level of mechanization is still very low.

"It is less than 3 years to 1980. Now is the time for decisive fighting, and it is all the more urgent for us to fight decisively. We must respond to the call of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The party must mobilize and decisively fight for 3 years. It is necessary to recoup the losses caused by the gang of four and to strive to basically realize agricultural mechanization by 1980." The tasks of our provincial conference on agricultural mechanization are to seriously study and implement the spirit of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization and to study and formulate specific plans and measures in order to win this big decisive battle. To make this conference a success, we must seriously study Chairman Mao's series of teachings on agricultural mechanization and Chairman Hua's relevant important instructions.

SHANSI DAILY COMMENTS ON CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

HK260800Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 78 HK

[SHANSI DAILY short commentary: "Grasp Early and Firmly Cadre Participation in Labor"--date not given]

[Summary] The Chinchung Prefectural CCP Committee recently informed the masses throughout the prefecture the number of days the principal leading cadres at county, commune and brigade levels in the prefecture took part in collective productive labor in 1977, so that the masses of commune members can supervise the situation of three-level cadres' participation in labor. The party committee encourages cadres at all levels to firmly grasp participation in labor from the beginning of the year.

"Like the Chinchung Prefectural CCP Committee, we must grasp cadres' participation in labor starting in the spring. We must make a good beginning and grasp it every month and every quarter. In this way, we can guarantee that county, commune and brigade cadres can take part in labor 100, 200 and 300 days a year, respectively."

"To insure that cadres take part in labor 100, 200 and 300 days a year, respectively, we must have a high-degree of spontaneity for taking the lead in learning from Tachai and the determination to take part in labor 100, 200 and 300 days a year, respectively. This determination must manifest itself from the beginning of spring."

We must also be honest like the Chinchung Prefectural CCP Committee. We must report the exact figures and not report false figures. We must learn from the Tachai people's good revolutionary character. "Some comrades have not yet firmly grasped cadres' participation in labor and have not taken part in labor 100, 200 and 300 days a year, respectively. However, they did not admit this fact." "They reported false figures and deceived themselves and their people. If they did not work hard and failed to take part in labor 100, 200 and 300 days a year, respectively, they cannot be regarded as having genuinely learned from Tachai. If they reported false achievements and deceived the leadership and the masses, they showed that they falsely learned from Tachai."

Like the Chinchung Prefectural CCP Committee, we must publicize the situation of cadres' participation in labor to the masses to allow them to comment on and supervise it. The system of cadres' participation in labor 100, 200 and 300 days a year, respectively, is an important experience for Hsiyang in learning from Tachai. Hsiyang and some counties have done this, and other countries must also do this.

BRIEFS

PEKING PARTY SCHOOLS--The Peking Municipal CCP Committee held a symposium in January 1978 to discuss how to strengthen the work of party schools and how to build a contingent of party school workers who are both Red and expert. Leading comrades of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, responsible persons of the departments concerned and responsible people of reading classes and party schools at various levels attended the symposium. Experiences in running party schools and study classes were discussed at the symposium. A responsible comrade of the Peking CCP Committee spoke and called on party committees at various levels to work out comprehensive plans for party schools and for strengthening leadership over them. [Peking City Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Feb 78 SK]

I. 2 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS MARKING NPC, CPPCC

SK010610Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] With the successful convocation of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the first session of the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the people of various nationalities throughout Heilungkiang, full of happiness and pride, went into action and hailed the successful convocation of these two sessions with concrete deeds in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and grasping and promoting production.

Working vigorously, the chemical fertilizer plant of Taching oilfield, which wise leader Chairman Hua had inspected, achieved successive high and stable yields and greeted the Fifth NPC with outstanding results.

Inspired by the successful convocation of the Fifth NPC, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Tsitsihar steel plant redoubled their efforts and overfulfilled the plant's February steel and steel products production plans on 26 February.

The Hualin rubber plant in Mutanchiang, which is an advanced Taching-type enterprise of Heilungkiang, perfulfilled its February production plan on 27 February and overfulfilled its tire production plan and output value plan by some 3,300 tires and 1.85 million yuan, respectively.

The masses of staff and workers of the Mutanchiang textile plant, which is an advanced Heilungkiang unit in learning from Taching, fulfilled their February state-assigned plan on 26 February.

NORTHEAST PROVINCES HOLD INDUSTRIAL MEETING IN HARBIN

SK271031Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] Leading comrades in charge of industrial work in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces and responsible comrades of the learn-from-Taching offices of these provinces recently held a symposium in Harbin to inform one another of progress in the revolutionary emulation drives of learning from Taching, to exchange experiences and to consult on the fighting goals for this year's emulation drives among the three provinces. They were determined to accelerate the building of Taching-type enterprises, speed up industrial development and fully use the northeast industrial base.

Emulation campaigns among these provinces have been constantly expanded, beginning with the revolutionary emulation drives in learning from Taching among the departments of industry, communications and capital construction of the three provinces launched by their respective party and revolutionary committees in June 1977 in response to Chairman Hua's great call, "All of you will vie with one another," and following the vigorous development of the learn-from-Taching movement. The emulation drives have now been expanded from the coal and defense industries of Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin municipalities to 13 industries, including railways, first light industry, second light industry, textiles, chemistry, metallurgy, machinery, electronics, communications, navigation and capital construction. Over 300 businesses and enterprises, which form some 100 competitive teams, are participating.

At the symposium, held from 21 to 22 February, leading comrades in charge of industrial work and responsible comrades of the learn-from-Taching offices of the three northeast provinces animatedly discussed the excellent situation on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts and the tasks for the future. They were determined to advance with giant strides, develop at top speed and achieve great success in 1978. They pledged to accelerate the building of Taching-type enterprises, to hasten industrial development, to turn 10 percent of the enterprises into Taching-type enterprises and to achieve an increase of 10 percent in total industrial output value, so as to give full play to the northeast industrial base. To fulfill these pledges, the three provinces held that the following work should be grasped in the 1978 emulation drives:

1. Continue to boldly arouse the masses and wage the people's war to expose and criticize the gang of four in a big way.
2. Continue to make relentless efforts to consolidate enterprises. With regard to the leading bodies of large and medium-sized enterprises that need to be adjusted organizationally, efforts should be made to strive to basically finish this consolidation work by the end of June 1978. Leading bodies of other enterprises should also be improved.
3. Pay close attention to weak links in industrial production, make vigorous efforts to achieve successes in electric power, coal, iron and steel and other raw materials industries, and do a good job in transportation.
4. Make vigorous efforts to carry out technical innovations and technical revolution, and make a success of tapping potentials, technical innovation and equipment modification. Those enterprises that still have not reached their designed capacities should strive to reach or surpass them in 1 or 2 years. Those enterprises that have not reached their previous best records in economic and technical targets should strive to reach or surpass them this year, while those that have already done so should advance toward still higher goals and strive to catch up with or surpass advanced domestic and world levels. Enterprises that participate in the emulation drives should make comparisons in the first half of 1978 on the fulfillment of their eight targets, find out where one lags behind the other, work out measures for catching up with or surpassing others, and whip up an upsurge in comparing with, learning from, catching up with, helping and surpassing one another. Vigorous efforts should be made to exchange technical information. During July and August this year, the three northeast provinces should organize a team composed of noted model workers of all trades and professions and people specialized in technical innovations to hold an advanced skills demonstration tour, engage in technical cooperation and advanced experience exchange activities concerning the 60 advanced techniques that the State Planning Commission planned to popularize this year, inform others of advanced technical information and promote technical innovations and technical revolutions.
5. Grasp as a major issue the improvement of the living standard of staff and workers.
6. Strengthen the bonds of these three provinces in emulation drives, timely inform one another of the situation and learn from one another. Leading comrades of these provinces should meet once every 6 months. Experience exchange activities should be conducted at least twice a year among Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin municipalities and among various departments.

1. 2 Mar 78

L 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

TACHING SCIENTIST DISCUSSES OILFIELD WORK

OW260246Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Talk by Comrade (Chiang Chi-kai), chairman of Taching oilfield's Science and Technology Committee: "Give Full Play to the Initiative of Scientists and Technicians and Strive To Modernize Petroleum Technology--recorded]

[Excerpt] The Taching oilfield today has a mighty contingent of nearly 10,000 scientists and technicians. This contingent is an important force in the three great revolutionary movements in Taching oilfield. Working shoulder to shoulder with the workers and cadres and carrying forward the spirit of independence and self-reliance, this contingent has made significant contributions to developing and building the Taching oilfield rapidly and with high standards.

Scientists and technicians are boldly utilized in scientific and technical work. They are entrusted with important scientific research and technical management tasks. Those who are politically conscious and vocationally competent are assigned to leading posts in various departments. They have position, authority and responsibility at their posts.

These scientists and technicians are provided with facilities for research work and study. Support departments wholeheartedly back up scientists and technicians and help solve their problems at work, as well as in their daily lives, so they can devote themselves to work without worrying. Over the past 18 years, they have carried out 31,000 scientific research projects and technical innovations, 780 of them major ones. Some 50 of their research projects and technical innovations are up to or surpass advanced world levels. The popular application of these projects and innovations has enabled Taching to maintain a steady high-output level over a sustained period.

The downfall of the gang of four has created an excellent situation. The Taching oilfield party committee recently held a scientific and technological meeting at which scientific and technological work was reviewed and experiences exchanged, advanced individuals were commended and future tasks discussed and planned. Titles for technical personnel were all revived or established. A total of 118 were designated as engineers general, technicians general, chief engineers or chief technicians. All scientists and technicians were highly inspired and became even more enthusiastic to fully support socialism.

PUBLIC HEALTH VICE MINISTER ATTENDS RALLY IN LIAONING

SK020945Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] At a time when all people throughout the country are hailing the victorious convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the masses of teachers, students, staff and workers of the Shenyang Medical College, which has the glorious tradition of a Red Army school, filled with jubilation, ceremoniously held a rally to warmly celebrate the 28th anniversary of the inspection great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou made of the college in 1950, as well as the resumption of the use of its former name--the China Medical University.

2 Mar 78

L 4

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The rally was held in the university's auditorium. Vice Minister of the Ministry of Public Health of the State Council Huang Shu-tse, Deputy Director of the General Logistic Department of the People's Liberation Army Chang Ju-kuang, Secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee Chang Shu-te, Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee Chang Chih-yuan, Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Committee of the CPCPC (Wang Chung-chen), Deputy Secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee Huang Chih, Deputy Director of the Logistic Department of the Shenyang PLA units (Ma Lun), responsible persons concerned of education and public health bureaus in the province and municipalities, and responsible persons concerned in the institutions of higher education and vocational schools in Shenyang attended the rally.

The rally opened amid the strains of the "East Is Red." Following that, the decision of the Ministry of Public Health of the State Council and the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee on the college resuming use of the name the China Medical University was announced.

Comrades Huang Shu-tse, Chang Ju-kuang, Chang Shu-te, Huang Chih and (Ma Lun) made speeches. The secretary of the China Medical University party committee and president of the university, (Chen Meng-hsuen), delivered a speech entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Inherit and Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition and Strive To Run Well the China Medical University."

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG OFFICIALS RECEIVE YOUTHS--On the afternoon of 21 February Secretaries of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee and Vice Chairmen of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee Chen Lei and (Wang Pi-tzu), Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee Juan Yung-sheng, Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee Chang Hsiu-chih, Vice Chairmen of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee Wang Wei-chih and (Chin Tzu-yuan) and other leading comrades received educated youth delegates who participated in the Heilungkiang conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture. At the reception, the secretary of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee made a speech. He urged the delegates to actively take part in exposing and criticizing the gang's manifestations in the movement to settle educated youth in the countryside, scale the heights of modern scientific techniques in high spirits, humbly receive reeducation, painstakingly remold their world outlook and devote their own youth and forces to building Heilungkiang into a major base for commercial grain and a prosperous and strong frontier area as soon as possible. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Feb 78 SK]

LIAONING SEA TRANSPORT--The Luta Sea Transport Company of Liaoning scored favorable achievements in February. By 13 February, it increased its cargo delivery volume and cargo circulation volume by 132.9 and 40.1 percent, respectively, compared to the same period in 1977. [Luta City Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Feb 78 SK]

I. 2 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

KANSU TO HOLD PROVINCIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK010745Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to further implement the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, mobilize all the positive factors to promote education work in our province as quickly as possible and cultivate experts for the state, the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have decided to hold a provincial education conference at an appropriate time in the early part of this year.

"The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees point out in their circular: The guiding ideology and tasks of this conference will be: to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao; follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress; seriously study the series of important instructions by Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on education work; wholly and correctly understand and grasp Chairman Mao's system of thought on education; deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in our province in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, in sabotaging the education revolution and in ruining the education cause; sum up and exchange the positive and negative experiences gained in education work since the establishment of our country, especially the new experiences gained since the gang of four were smashed; really understand the concrete line, principles, policies and methods regarding education work; cite the advanced collectives and advanced individuals who have made outstanding contributions in loyally participating in the party's education cause and education work; formulate plans for developing our province's education; and study and put forward measures and methods for doing a good job in the education plans."

The circular notes: Party committees at all levels must organize the masses of education workers to seriously study and grasp Chairman Mao's guidelines on education, study the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on education work, do a good job in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, expose and criticize the reactionary "two assessments" dished up by the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence and really do a good job in the education revolution. We must also publicize Chairman Mao's policy and line on education in a big way, publicize the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on education work and publicize the excellent situation in education since the gang of four were smashed to enable the people to understand the significance of the education revolution to socialist revolution and construction.

The circular also urges all localities and units to pay attention to education work and to do a good job of rectifying education institutions at all levels before the holding of the provincial education conference. The circular calls on party organizations at all levels to seriously implement the party's policy on intellectuals and to formulate short and long-term plans for developing education.

The circular says: "All localities and systems must immediately swing into action, do a good job of preparatory work, evaluate and select the advanced collectives and individuals, do a good job of typical materials and sum up the experiences gained in the education revolution.

I. 2 Mar 78

M 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

"The leading cadres of various education departments at all levels much change their work style, go deep into the basic units, go deep into the frontline of teaching, really solve practical problems, strive to realize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on education, continue to raise the quality of education, and cultivate various kinds of Red and expert personnel in order to make education really in accord with socialist revolution and construction and the four modernizations."

SHENSI INDUSTRIAL FRONTS ACHIEVE 'INITIAL SUCCESS'

HK270618Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee on 21 February held a telephone conference calling on the workers in industry, communications and capital construction in the province to fight hard for 40 days and score outstanding results in the first quarter. The participants include leading comrades of the provincial organs, comrades responsible for industry in the various prefectures, municipalities and counties, and responsible comrades of a number of enterprises. Chiang I, Hsiao Chun, Fu Tzu-ho, (Chou Hsi-i) and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees took part in the conference. (Chou Hsi-i) presided and Hsiao Chun and Fu Tzu-ho made speeches.

It was pointed out: In the province last year industry, communications and capital construction achieved the goal of scoring initial results in 1 year, with an increase in total value of industrial output of 14.6 percent over 1976. Outstanding results were also achieved in January. However, it is necessary to do still better than this and to fight resolutely and well the battle of the first quarter in order to lay a firm foundation for an all-round great leap forward in industry this year.

The conference called on party organizations and the staff and workers in industry, communications and capital construction to take exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link and to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements. They should rapidly whip up a new upsurge in socialist labor emulation. All sectors of the economy should support and stimulate each other and insure the victorious fulfillment of the production plans for the first quarter. It is necessary to improve the quality of products and reduce consumption of raw materials and fuel.

BRIEFS

TINGSIA FARMING CONDITIONS--Yinchuan, 12 Feb--Various places in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region are working on projects to improve farming conditions. An all-round bumper harvest was gathered last year in Ningsia, with the output of grain outstripping the previous year by 24 percent. The region has a population of 3,000,000, out of which 260,000 people were taking part in farmland improvement projects by the end of December 1977. This was a 30-percent increase over the same period in 1976. The different kinds of farm machinery and equipment used also show an increase over previous years. The Yinchuan outskirts alone turned out over 200 tractors, bulldozers and lorries, while animal-drawn carts and barrows reached a figure of nearly 10,000. Some 36,000 hectares of irrigated land were improved and 50,000 hectares were levelled, an increase of 67 percent and 33 percent compared with the previous year. The area of newly built terraced fields reached 6,000 hectares, more than trebling that of previous year. [Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, \$125 paper/\$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes \$575 paper/\$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume \$160 paper/\$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes for \$610 paper/\$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is \$50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

END

4.7.78